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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography is a list of resource materials available at the Asian American Resource Center, St. Paul, Minnesota. It was compiled in order to provide information to classroom teachers and other public school personnel about Chinese, Japanese, Indochinese, Korean, Pacific Island, and Pilipino Americans. Many of the items described stress a multiethnic, non-sex-biased approach to education. Under general subjects in the first section, the guide lists resource materials on arts and crafts, folktales, cooking, health, prejudice, biographies, families, languages, festivals, and women, as well as a number of bilingual materials. Subsequent sections cite children's books for primary and intermediate education levels, adult reading, curriculum materials, biographies, directories, periodicals, audiovisual materials, and games, puzzles, pictures and posters. (Author/WAM)

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ASIAN AMERICAN RESOURCES : An Annotated Bibliography

Second Edition

ST. PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS
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PUBLICATION 81-82-068

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ASIAN AMERICAN RESOURCES:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
-SECOND EDITION-

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May 1982

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Introduction

America's racial and ethnic diversity has largely been overlooked in our nation's school systems. From levels of policy making through curriculum development, the experiences, contributions, and concerns of these ethnic groups have not been fully recognized. Recent efforts have begun to rectify the lack of resources and information available on America's minorities. Textbooks and curriculum objectives are beginning to reflect a multiethnic perspective. However, the inclusion of the history and heritage of Asian Americans has remained minimal.

The Asian American Resource Center was established to help overcome this lack of adequate material on Asian Americans. By providing a center that houses filmstrips, books, magazines, films, and curriculum materials on the heritage of Asians in this country, teachers are better able to integrate Asian American curriculum into their classrooms.

This publication, Asian American Resources: An Annotated Bibliography - Second Edition, provides a listing of the diverse resource materials available at the Asian American Resource Center. Although the majority of the resources are specifically Asian American, some Asian materials are also included for background information. Since the Center stresses a multiethnic non-sex-biased approach to education, some materials have been selected for strengths in these areas and, while they do include Asian Americans in their treatment, do not necessarily focus on them.

This annotated bibliography is by no means a complete and comprehensive listing of all published materials on Asian Americans. Emphasis for the collection was on resources suitable for classroom and teacher needs. New resources on Asian Americans are continually being developed and should be included in future bibliographies. The Center staff would appreciate any information on materials not included with which the user of this bibliography is familiar.

A brief description has been given for most materials, especially when the content is not clear from the title. In some cases the descriptions are in the form of quotations. Except in instances where another source is indicated, quotations were taken from introductions, prefaces or abstracts in the materials themselves.

For some materials, approximate grade or reading levels have been indicated. These are to be used as guides only, as most materials can be adapted for any level.

Understanding the Sections

ARTS AND CRAFTS

This section contains materials describing Asian and Asian American arts and crafts, including music, dance and other performing arts as well as painting, ceramics, textiles, kite making, etc. Although some of the materials include sections on adapting these skills to classroom use, materials with this specific intent have been included in the Curriculum and Activities section of this bibliography. Biographies of Asian American artists can be found in the Biographies section. Refer to the A.V. section for sound filmstrips on arts and crafts. Resource people are available to talk about and/or demonstrate some of the arts and crafts. Call the Asian American Resource Center for more information.

BILINGUAL MATERIALS

This section contains materials (in two or more languages) for both children and adults. Topics range from fairy tales to information on the history and culture of the United States. The languages used are noted in each description. These materials are appropriate for general classroom use as well as for those who are learning English as a second language.

COOKING, FOOD AND NUTRITION

Cookbooks for beginning to advanced cooks are included in this section along with information on nutrition. Information on the food habits of specific ethnic groups can also be found in the Miscellaneous Adult Materials section in books about the particular cultures. Filmstrips (see A.V. section), bulletin boards (see Miscellaneous section) and resource people are also available.

ESL

This section describes materials for regular classroom teachers with limited English proficient students as well as for ESL and bilingual teachers. General guidelines, teaching hints and cultural influences are some of the topics covered.

FAMILIES

Adoption (general, interracial, overseas), divorce, sex education and other family-related materials are described in this section.

FESTIVALS

Learning about festivals of the various ethnic groups can be an interesting and fun way for students to be introduced to other cultures. Going no deeper into the cultures, however, can be misleading and stereotypic, emphasizing the "exotic" and denying our common needs and interests. (If you were visiting another country and were asked about the United States, would you describe Halloween or our New Year's celebrations?)

It should be explained to the students that not all Asians or Asian Americans take part in the festivities and celebrations associated with their respective cultures.

FESTIVALS (continued)

You may notice that many festivals are not given a specific date. In many cases the dates are set according to the lunar calendar, not the Gregorian calendar with which most of us are familiar. Therefore, according to our calendar, the dates of many of the festivals would change from year to year. Call the Asian American Resource Center for help in determining more precise dates.

FOLK TALES, ETC.

Storytelling appears to be a part of all cultures, and the Asian cultures are no exception. The Asian American Resource Center has a wide variety of legends, folk and fairy tales. Also, see the A.V. section for sound filmstrips. Call the Asian American Resource Center for ideas on using folk tales to teach topics such as culture, history, geography, racism and sexism.

HEALTH, ETC.

This section contains subjects which are very distinct but still related. Many people in this country look upon the martial arts as a sport whereas it was originally used as part of an integrated, spiritual, physical, mental, and aesthetic study. It is commonly practiced now as a route to both physical and mental fitness and control, and as such has been included in the health section. Toys are sometimes closely related to games, games to sports, etc., so all have been dealt with here. Toys and games especially geared to the classroom may be found in the Curriculum section, and some song-games are in the Arts section.

LANGUAGES

This section contains guides for learning Asian languages, dictionaries and descriptions of spoken and written Asian languages.

PREJUDICE, DISCRIMINATION, STEREOTYPING, RACISM AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Materials in this section discuss why people have different physical features, what prejudice is, etc. Included are materials for all grade levels. See the Curriculum section for lessons that focus on human relations and other related issues.

WOMEN

This section focuses on issues related to Asian American and other minority women. Essays, studies and literature by and about women are included. Lesson plans focusing on minority women can be found in the Curriculum section.

MISCELLANEOUS CHILDREN'S BOOKS

This section is divided into books for primary and books for intermediate grades. Other books for children can be found in the specific subject sections (e.g., Fairy Tales, Biographies).

MULTIETHNIC

Materials in this section deal with minority groups in general or with Asian Amerians as well as other groups.

ASIAN AMERICAN

These materials deal with Asian Americans in general or with two or more specific Asian American groups.

CURRICULUM

This section contains unit plans, lesson plans, classroom activities, and teacher's guides.

AUDIOVISUAL

This section contains films, filmstrips, records, cassettes, and slide presentations.

MISCELLANEOUS

This section includes bulletin board kits, games and puzzles, picture sets and posters. Bulletin board kits are ready to be put up, complete with cut-out title letters. These bulletin boards are for all-school bulletin boards only, not for use in individual classrooms. The picture sets and posters may be used for classroom bulletin boards, as well as for special lessons.

General Subjects

A. Arts and Crafts

Abe, Juyi. Modern Japanese Prints. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1972.

Adams, Edward B. Art Treasures of Seoul: With Walking Tours. Seoul: Seoul International Tourist Publishing Co., 1980. This beautiful book discusses Korean art, using many color photographs and reproductions to illustrate.

Akaboshi, Gogo and Heiichiro Nakamaru. Five Centuries of Korean Ceramics: Pottery and Porcelain of the Yi Dynasty. New York: John Weatherhill, Inc., 1975. Illustrated with 122 photographs, this book traces the history of Korean Yi-dynasty wares and provides an extensive section of commentaries.

Araki, Chiyo. Origami in the Classroom. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1977. Basic origami shapes are described in this book for elementary grade levels. The book uses holidays as a theme: Columbus Day, Halloween, and Christmas.

Asian American Museum of San Francisco. 5000 Years of Korean Art. San Francisco: Asian American Museum of San Francisco, 1979. Catalog for the exhibition. Includes photographs and descriptions of the art objects.

Austin, Robert and Koichiro Ueda. Bamboo. New York: Weatherhill, 1978. Beautiful photographs showing the many uses of bamboo are presented in this book. The text also includes descriptions of bamboo's versatility and its growth.

Blakemore, Frances. Japanese Design Through Textile Patterns. New York: John Weatherhill, Inc., 1979. Several examples of Japanese textile design are presented with notes for each pattern and introduction to Japanese stencil preparation.

Carter, Michael. Cratts of China. Garden City: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 197[illegible]. This text traces the background of Chinese crafts and explains the symbols and folk tales that are present in much of the work. Included in the book are specific directions for making a variety of crafts, e.g., paper cuts, embroidery, straw mosaics, etc.

The Center for Teaching About China. Art and Culture in China Today. Chicago: The Center for Teaching About China, 1978. This curriculum packet includes: paper cut bookmarks, samples of paper cuttings, Mao's discussion of art, postcards of China scenes and jade sculptures, a sampling of Chinese literature, Huhsein paintings, etc. Includes articles on the social role of the arts.

Chinese Arts and Crafts. Peking: Light Industry Publishing House, Foreign Language Press, 1973. Chinese pottery, sculpture, textiles, lacquer, basketry, and other miscellaneous arts are colorfully displayed in this book.

Chinese Brush Painting. The fundamental steps of Chinese brush painting are described in this text. Various brush stroke techniques are also shown.

Chu, Wendy and Yeh Yung-Ching. Chinese Folk Songs. New York: A.R.T.S., Inc., 197[illegible]. Collection of 14 Chinese folk songs presented by syllabic Mandarin pronunciations, Chinese characters, and the English translations; guitar chords accompany the music.

Columbia Artists Management Inc. Shanghai Acrobatic Theater. New York: Columbia Artists Management Inc., 1980. Performance program containing many pictures of the acrobats.

de Leon, Felipe Padilla. Music Time, Upper Primary and Lower Primary (2 books). Manila: Philippine Book Company, 1963.

Domoto, Kaneji and George Kay. Bonsai and the Japanese Gardens. Barrington: A.B. Morse Co., 1974. Introduction to Japanese bonsai gardening with application to American soil conditions, etc.

Các Em Vẽ (Our Children's Drawings). Hanoi: Kim Đồng, 1974. Drawings by Vietnamese children showing various aspects of life in Vietnam.

Dower, John W. The Elements of Japanese Design. New York: Walker/Weatherhill, 1971. Over 2,000 examples of Japanese "mon" (family crest) are provided in this book. Brief descriptions of the development and symbolic meaning of the crests are also included in the text.

Emerson, Nathaniel B. Unwritten Literature of Hawaii: The Sacred Songs of the Hula. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1977. Collection of songs of the hula written in Hawaiian and English. Explanatory notes.

Fiarotta, Phyllis and Noel Fiarotta. The You and Me Heritage Tree. New York: Workman Publishing Co., Inc., 1976. Collection of crafts from different ethnic groups in the U.S. The activities are divided into eight chapters. Each chapter deals with a particular material: beads, paper, paint, etc.

Fields, Dorothy. "Holders of Most Important Intangible Cultural Properties." Smithsonian Magazine. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute. Article describes some of the individuals in Japan who are considered "Living National Treasures" due to their expertise in traditional arts.

Fine Arts Collection Section of the Cultural Group Under the State Council of the People's Republic of China (ed.). Peasant Paintings From Huhsien County. Peking: People's Fine Arts Publishing House, 1974. A collection of art work produced by the people of Huhsien County in China. These works are well-known and illustrate the ideology of their government (Socialism).

Fraser, Stewart E. 100 Chinese Posters. New York: Images Graphiques, Inc., 1977. The posters included in this collection represent a sample of the works produced by Chinese artists and posterists.

Friedman, Martin. Noguchi's Imaginary Landscapes. Minneapolis: Walker Art Center, April 1978. The work of Isamu Noguchi, the Asian American sculptor, is the subject of this book. Photographs of his large scale sculptures and playground designs are included with descriptions of their creation.

Greger, Margaret. Blown Sky-High. Richland: Locust Grove Press, 1977. Basic instructions to kite making for the classroom are given in this book. One chapter shows directions for Vietnamese and Siamese kites.

Ha, Tae Hung. Korea Sings: Folk and Popular Music and Lyrics (Korean Cultural Series, Vol. 5). Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1974. Popular Korean folk and lyric songs are presented in this book. This book is one of a series on the Korean culture.

Ha, Tae Hung. Poetry and Music of the Classic Age (Korean Cultural Series, Vol. 4). Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1977. Selections of Korean classical poetry, music, dances, and Kisaeng entertainment are presented in this book. This is one of a series of books on the Korean culture.

Halford, Aubrey S. and Giovanna M. Halford. The Kabuki Handbook. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1976. Synopses of several traditionally performed Kabuki plays are included in this handbook along with notes explaining some of the origins and background information of specific scenes.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. Challenge of the Masters. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1977. Describes the speech making art of the tulafale of Samoa and the ceremony in which a new "talking chief" receives his title.

Hawley, W. M. Chinese Folk Designs. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1949. A collection of 300 paper cut designs used for embroidery and 160 Chinese art symbols are included in this book.

Honda, Isao. Mon-Kiri: Japanese Paper Cutouts. Japan Publications, Inc., 1972. Activity book based on creating Japanese paper cutouts. Most of the designs are based on Japanese family crests. ("Mon-kiri" in Japanese means crest making.)

Jue, David F. Chinese Kites: How to Make and Fly Them. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1977. Illustrations and short histories introduce students to Chinese kites. Instructions for making Chinese kites are also included in this book.

Korean Overseas Information Service. Korea Background Series: Arts. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Services. Several facets of Korea's cultural arts are described in this text: painting, sculptures, architecture, calligraphy, dance, music, etc.

Kuo, Nancy. Chinese Paper-Cut Pictures. London: Alex Tiranti, 1964. Examples of the traditional Chinese folk art. Certain examples are from different regions in China.

Kwok, Irene. Chinese Children's Songs. Washington, D.C.: Eric Reports, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Education, 1977. This collection has contemporary and folk songs that are related to Chinese festivals, family, etc.

Malm, William P. Music Cultures of the Pacific, The Near East, and Asia. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1977. Illustrations, detailed music, and descriptions of Asian music are given in this book.

Mann, Shiah. Paper Lanterns. Los Angeles: Children's Book and Music Center, 1976. This short booklet describes the uses of Chinese lanterns and offers instructions on how to construct some in the classroom.

Maruki, Iri and Toshi Maruki. The Hiroshima Panels. New York: New School Art Center, 1970. Painted scenes from the Hiroshima bombing during W.W. II are included in this book, as well as a booklet of translations.

The Matsuya Piece Goods Store. Japanese Design Motifs. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1972. Over 4,000 Japanese crests are illustrated in this book, showing traditional family crests and contemporary versions.

Melchers, Bernd. Traditional Chinese Cut-Paper Designs. Dover Publications, Inc., 1978. Examples of the traditional Chinese folk art. Certain examples are from different regions in China.

Menten, Theodore (ed.). Chinese Cut-Paper Designs. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1975. 269 illustrations of Chinese paper cut designs.

The Metropolitan Opera Association. The Performing Arts Company of the People's Republic of China - Program. The Metropolitan Opera Assn. & The National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, 1978.

Moore, Keiko Hiratsuka. Moku Hanga: How to Make Japanese Wood Block Prints. Washington, D.C.: Acropolis Books Ltd., 1973. This book, written by the daughter of a famous Japanese wood block printer, explains the development of wood block prints in a step-by-step sequence.

Muraoka, Kageo and Kichiemon Okamura. Folk Arts and Crafts of Japan. New York: John Weatherhill, Inc., 1979. This book describes a variety of Japanese folk craft products: ceramic ware, textiles, woodwork, metalwork, and pictorial design. The history and geography of the art forms are also presented.

Newman, Thelma R. Contemporary Southeast Asian Arts and Crafts. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1977. This text details several examples of Southeast Asian art in various media: Textiles, weaving, plaiting, bamboo and lacquer, carving, pottery, metalwork, beads, and paper. The art is from Burma, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines, the Indonesian Islands, and the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Newman, Lee Scott and Jay Hartley Newman. Kite Craft: The History and Process of Kite Making Throughout the World. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1974. Detailed instructions on kite making with color photographs of various types of kites and construction procedures.

Obata, Chiura. Through Japan With Brush and Ink. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1968. A well-known Japanese artist, Chiura Obata, paints several scenes from Japan using traditional Asian brush strokes.

Pearson, Heidi Heffelfinger. The Arts of China. St. Paul: Minnesota China Council. Various aspects of Chinese art (e.g., brush painting, poetry, calligraphy, drama, etc.) are described briefly in this student text. Ideas for students to pursue are also included.

Pictures by Chinese Children. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1976. Scenes of a Chinese child's daily life in China are reflected in this collection of children's drawings.

Roes, Carol. Children's Songs from Hawaii. Honolulu: Mele Loke Publishing Co., 1956-1966. Twenty-four children's songs reflecting the Hawaiian culture.

Sakade, Florence. Origami - Japanese Paper-Folding. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1957. Simple and easy to follow origami folds are offered in this book.

Sakoda, James Minoru. Modern Origami. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1969. This book offers a more detailed and advanced introduction to the Japanese art of paper folding.

Scribner, Ginger. International Folk Crafts. San Francisco: Toubador Press, 1979. Collection of 18 multiethnic crafts including those of Hawaii and Japan.

Shimomura, Hideko. Utai Massho (Let's All Sing). Seattle: Fujin Publishers, 1975. A collection of popular children's songs of Japan is presented in this book along with brief introductions to each song.

Shobo, Den-En. The Hiroshima Panels. Japan: Denyen-Shobo Co., Ltd., 1967. Scenes from the bombing of Hiroshima are depicted in these panels--descriptions are given in poetry form for each scene.

Smith, Bradley and Wan-go Wang. China - A History in Art. New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc. Text and illustrations describe the evaluation of Chinese art forms.

Streeter, Tal. The Art of the Japanese Kite. New York: John Weatherhill, Inc., 1974. This book introduces a variety of Japanese kites through 130 photographs and detailed text. The workshops and styles of six famous kite makers in Japan are also described. The annual kite festivals at Shirone and Itamamatsu are introduced also.

Suwa, Shigeo and Shizuko Suwa. Japanese Paper Dolls. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., 1976. Sketches and photographs detail the basic process necessary to make a Shinotsuke paper doll.

Takahana, Toshie. Origami For Fun. Tokyo: Shufunotomo Co., Ltd., 1977. Collection of origami folds requiring varying degrees of skill.

Temko, Florence. Folk Crafts for World Friendship. Garden City: Doubleday and Co., 1976. This book introduces the traditional crafts of twenty-five different countries. Background information about the craft is offered, step-by-step directions for doing the craft, and suggestions for other activities are provided for each ethic craft.

_____. Paper Folding Made Easy. Palo Alto: Bemiss-Jason Corp., 1968. Simple and basic origami forms are detailed in this booklet.

Uyeda, Frances and Jeannie Sasaki. Fold, Cut and Say the Japanese Way. Seattle: Uyeda Sasaki Art, 1975. Through easy and fun activities, children are taught several Japanese words and cultural traditions.

White, Florence and Kazuo Akiyama. Children's Songs From Japan. New York: Edward B. Marks Music Corp., 1960. A collection of simple Japanese children's songs, divided into creatures large and small, singing games, singing day by day, seasons and festivals, and street cries. The book comes with a key to Japanese pronunciation; often brief introductions accompany the songs.

Williams, C.A.S. Outlines of Chinese Symbolism and Art Motives. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1976. Articles outlining the meanings of Chinese symbols and art motives, arranged alphabetically by concept, are included in this illustrated encyclopedia.

Yamada, Sadami. Sumi-e in Three Weeks. Rutland: Japan Publications Trading Co., 1964. Basic techniques for the art of Sumi-e, brush painting.

_____. Landscape Sumi-e in Three Weeks. San Francisco: Japan Publications Trading Co., 1977. Teaches basics of ink painting, concentrating on landscape elements.

B. Bilingual Materials

American National Red Cross. A Guide to Language and Life in the U.S.A. American National Red Cross, 1975. This bilingual handbook (English/Vietnamese) was written to help immigrant Vietnamese adjust to American language and customs. The twelve chapters deal with different aspects of American life, e.g., food, health, education, government, religion, community, home, etc. A brief Vietnamese/English dictionary is included in the back.

Asian American Bilingual Center. Contest in the Sky. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1979. This bilingual elementary story (Japanese/English) retells the popular contest of strength between the sun and the wind.

_____. My New Friend, David. Los Angeles: California State Univ., National Dissemination and Assessment Center. Bobby Garcia gets lost in Chinatown and is befriended by David Fong. He learns that Chinatown is a place where real people live, work, and play. (In Chinese/English.)

Bay Area Bilingual Education League. Gā Ôm Gā Mâp. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League. This is a Vietnamese cartoon story about two greedy chickens who get what they deserve in the end. (No English.)

_____. Con Lúà và con Chó Sói. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League. This is a cartoon story in Vietnamese about a mule who dons a lion skin and frightens everyone except the smart fox. (No English.)

_____. Con Quạ và con Chó Sói. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League. The fox outwits a crow who has a piece of cheese in its mouth. This cartoon story is in Vietnamese with no English translation.

_____. Dem Chuong (mà buộc cô Mèo). Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League. This is a cartoon story in Vietnamese about a group of mice who solve a cat problem. (No English.)

Bilingual/English as a Second Language Center. Christmas Story: Cruyện Qiang Sinh. New Holland: Bilingual/English as a Second Language Center. Describes Christmas in English and Vietnamese.

_____. Thanksgiving Day: Ngãy Tạ Ôn. New Holland: Bilingual/English as a Second Language Center. Story of Thanksgiving in English and Vietnamese.

_____. Washington's Birthday: February 22nd (English/Vietnamese). New Holland: Bilingual/English as a Second Language Center. Story of George Washington in English and Vietnamese.

Cam Van Ta. The Legend of Firecrackers (English/Vietnamese). Stockton: SEAL Project, Stockton Unified School District, 1978. This story describes how firecrackers became a tradition for the Tết holiday. A vocabulary list and comprehension questions have been included with the text.

Chang, Kathleen. The Iron Moonhunter. San Francisco: Children's Book Press, 1977. Bilingual (Chinese/English) history of the Chinese railroad workers. Chinese vocabulary is explained and used.

Ching, Annie. An Accident. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. While Junko and Mitsuo's mother is in the hospital, their extended family comes to help.

Ching, Annie. At the Sewing Factory. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Mary Lee, a Chinese American girl, learns about the history of Chinatown's factories while visiting her mother.

_____. Bayani's Parol. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Bayani, a Pilipino American boy, celebrates his first Christmas in the U.S. He shares the Pilipino tradition of hanging a parol and Mary describes the varieties of Chinese lanterns her grandmother had in China.

_____. Chinese Pioneers. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. The early history of the Chinese in America is described in this intermediate book. The illustrations are unstereotypic and augment the text. One of the copies is written in Tagalog and English, one is in Chinese and English.

_____. Ligaya's Birthday. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Ligaya Galang, a Pilipino American girl, celebrates her fifth birthday.

_____. Mr. Lee's Grocery Store. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Mary Lee visits her father's grocery store in Chinatown and learns about storekeeping. Tagalog and English, Chinese and English.

_____. Red Envelopes. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Bayani, a young Pilipino boy, and Junko, a Japanese American girl, visit Mary, a Chinese American girl, and exchange their ideas of the New Year. This bilingual book is written in Tagalog and English and in Chinese and English.

Ciocon, Maria Victoria U. Sari-Sari. Los Angeles: Children's Book and Music Center, 1977. A variety of Pilipino stories, activities, poems, and nursery rhymes in English and Tagalog are included in this children's book.

DeCano II, Pio. My House. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Pio DeCano, a young Pilipino immigrant, finds a job in the early 1900's. Despite discriminatory acts preventing "aliens" from owning land, Pio finally was able to keep his house. Text is bilingual in Chinese/English.

_____. Our Government. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. A simple explanation of America's governmental system is given with references to other governmental systems. Bilingual text is Chinese/English.

Dien, Tran Van and Winabelle Gritter. Cổ Tích Nhi Đồng (Folk Tales for Children), Vols. 1 and 2. Grand Rapids: Freedom Flight Corp., 1976. Six bilingual (Vietnamese and English) folk tales of Vietnam are presented in each book. The illustrations were drawn by a Vietnamese artist and are non-stereotypic.

Do, Thien. The House and the Tiger and The Dog and His Reflection. San Diego: San Diego City Schools, English/Vietnamese Bilingual Program, 1976. Two well-known tales are retold in this elementary book with black and white line drawings. The story is written in English and Vietnamese.

Fong, Linda. House Hunting. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. The Tanakas go home hunting and decide the pros and cons of living in a suburb, farm, and another city neighborhood. Eventually they decide to stay in the city where they could continue to enjoy the cultural activities they are used to. In Chinese and English.

Gomez, Donna. The Cat and the Rat. San Diego: San Diego City Schools, English/Vietnamese Bilingual Program, 1976. This booklet contains a story in Vietnamese and English with suggestions on how to use it. Designed "to afford repetition of the difficult sounds for the Vietnamese speaker" and to progress from simple to more complex structures.

_____. The Happy Taxicab (English/Vietnamese). San Diego: San Diego City Schools, English/Vietnamese Bilingual Program, 1976. Story in English and Vietnamese with notes and lesson ideas.

_____. Where is Pete? San Diego: San Diego City Schools, English/Vietnamese Bilingual Program, 1976. Story in English and Vietnamese with notes and lesson ideas.

Governor's Task Force for Indochinese Resettlement. Lao Refugee: Orientation Handbook (Lao/English). St. Paul: MN Dept. of Education, Bilingual Section. This handbook in Lao/English discusses refugee status, information about the U.S., and living in the U.S. This book is by Iowa's task force.

Grand Rapids Public Schools. Vietnamese Picture Alphabet (English/Vietnamese) Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids Public Schools.

Gungab, Voltaire. Bayani's Art. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Bayani Galang, a Pilipino American boy, loves to draw just like his father did when he was growing up in the Philippines. This bilingual book describes Mr. Galang's artistic career in the Philippines and his life in the U.S. In Chinese and English.

Gungab, Voltaire and Linda Wing. Mitsuo's Report. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Mitsuo, a Japanese American boy, writes a report on Toshio Mori, an Asian American author, for his class assignment. In Tagalog and English, and Chinese and English.

Harris, Jane. The Lost Thong. San Diego: San Diego City Schools, 1976. Story in English and Vietnamese with notes and lesson ideas.

_____. Ngày Vui Dặc Biệt Của Tuồng/Tuong's Special Day. San Diego: San Diego City Schools, 1976. Story is in English/Vietnamese with notes and lesson ideas.

Interagency Task Force for Indochinese Refugees. Finding Your Way: A Directory of Public Programs Available to Indochinese Refugees. Washington, D.C.: Interagency Task Force for Indochinese Refugees, 1975. This handbook was written for Indochinese immigrants (Vietnamese and Cambodian) and contains information on programs that are available and assist in adjusting to America. Categories include: educational programs, occupational programs, small business organizations, housing, medical and legal assistance, etc.

Kirk, Carmen D. The Carabao and the Cow. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1975. This Pilipino folktale describes why the cow is brown and the carabao white. Written in English/Chinese.

Kry, Lay. Concise History of Cambodia: English/Cambodian. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, South East Asian Learners Project, 1978-79.

Kry, Lay, Panthoul Loth, and Bettie Lou Sechrist. Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America: English/Cambodian. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, South East Asian Learners Project, 1978.

_____. Some Men Who Explored America: Readings in American History for Cambodian Students: English/Cambodian. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, South East Asian Learners Project, 1978.

Lew, Gordon. Little Ming's Number Book. San Francisco: East West Publishing Co., 1974. Number story in rhyme introducing a Chinese American boy, Ming, and his community.

_____. Red Eggs and Ginger. San Francisco: East West Publishing Co., 1974. Children's story explaining the traditional celebrations for a newborn Chinese or Chinese American. It should be noted that all Chinese Americans do not adhere to these customs and traditions. In Chinese and English.

Locketz, Louise and Sai Lee. American Customs: English/Lao. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center. This contains information on the family, home and neighborhood, shopping, and hunting and fishing regulations.

Loth, Panthoul. When an Earthquake Strikes (Cambodian). Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, South East Asian Learners Project, 1978. This is written only in Cambodian.

Loth, Panthoul, Lay Kry, and Bettie Lou Sechrist. A Brief Outline of the Constitution of the United States: English/Cambodian. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, South East Asian Learners Project, 1978.

Madrid, Mike, Vy Do, Nguyen Van Hieu. A Boy and His Fan. San Diego: Orange Unified School District, ESEA Title VII Bilingual Program. The purpose of this story/coloring book is to provide children with the opportunity to acquaint themselves with some aspects of the culture and people of Vietnam. Is written in English/Vietnamese/Spanish.

Matsumoto, Fumi. The Birthday Gift. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Junko and Mitsuo, two Japanese American children, decide to make their mother a gift. While doing so, their grandmother retells her experiences in the relocation center during World War II. In Chinese/English.

MN State Dept. of Education. Proverbs in Cambodian and English. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Education.

Mizuhara, Patricia. Junko's Pets. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Junko, a young Japanese American girl, makes pets out of her backyard animals and insects. Bilingual text is English/Chinese.

_____. Meiko. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, Asian American Bilingual Center, 1979. Meiko, a new immigrant child from Japan, feels sad in her new environment. For a class assignment, she brings a sweet potato in a glass of water. As the potato sprouts, Meiko also develops and gradually makes new friends.

Moua, Dang and Bettie Lou Sechrist. Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America: English/Lao. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, South East Asian Learners Project, 1978.

Ng, Betty. Annie and the New Year. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League, 1975. Story of a little Chinese American girl, Annie, and her attempts to lose her "Chinese ways." Eventually she learns that cultural differences are unique and begins to appreciate her heritage. In Chinese/English.

Office of Family Assistance. A Guide to Two Cultures: Indochinese/American. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Housing, Education, and Welfare, 1979. This bilingual booklet (Vietnamese/English) was written to assist Indochinse immigrants to American life. The book is divided into two sections, one for the immigrant, and the other for the sponsor or persons associated with the Indochinese refugee. Each section gives a brief explanation of the other's customs.

Ogilvie, A. Barretto. Working in a Salmon Cannery. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Ramon, a young Pilipino immigrant, finds work at a salmon cannery during the 1930's. Eventually he starts a union for cannery workers--International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Local 37. Text is bilingual Chinese/English.

Paek, Min. Aekyung's Dream. San Francisco: Children's Book Press, 1978. Aekyung is a Korean American girl who is frustrated by her peers who call her "Chinese" and is hurt by the teasing. Her self-image and pride as a Korean American is strengthened as she begins to learn English. In Korean/English.

Nguyen Q. Quynh, Pham Huong, Nguyen Thu-Huong. A Hero Diplomat (English/Vietnamese). Stockton: Stockton Unified School District, Project Vietnamese, 1976.

Nguyen Q. Quynh, Pham Huong, Nguyen Thu-Huong, and Chris Rosas. The Legend of the Narcissus (English/Vietnamese). Stockton: Stockton Unified School District, 1976. Story written in English/Vietnamese tells legend, offers a message, and gives some cultural information on Vietnam.

_____. Rural Life in Viet-Nam: Dời Sống ở Thôn-Quê Viet-Nam (English/Vietnamese). Stockton: Stockton Unified School District, Project Vietnamese, 1976. Presents information and study questions.

Robles, Al. Looking for Ifugao Mountain. San Francisco: Children's Book Press/Imprenta De Libros Infantiles, 1977. This is a story of a young Pilipino American boy in search of his ancestral past. He begins his journey in the vision of an old Pilipino man. Text is in Tagalog/English.

Adapted by Harriet Rohmer and Mary Anchondo. Skyworld Woman: La Mujer Del Mundo-Cielo. San Francisco: Children's Book Press, 1978. Skyworld Woman is a creation myth of the Kiangan Ifugao people of the Philippines. Bugan, the skyworld being, unites the skyworlds with the earthworld. In Spanish/English.

Sau, Chandha, Bettie Lou Sechrist, and Kry Lay. Cambodian Legends: English-Cambodian. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, SEAL Project, 1978. Twelve Cambodian legends concerning Judge Rabbit are presented in short stories.

Sechrist, Bettie Lou and Dang Moua. Lao-English Legends. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, South East Asian Learners Project. Eighteen fables and folk tales are presented in this book in Lao/English.

Sechrist, Bettie Lou, Dang Moua, Trinh Khoa Nghi, Luu Kim Dzung. Some Men Who Explored America (English/Vietnamese). Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, SEAL Project, 1978.

Thao, Tran Van. February 12, 1809: Abraham Lincoln's Birthday - Sinh Nhat Co' Tong Thong Abe. Kansas City: Refugee Resettlement Office Region VII, 1979. Story of Abraham Lincoln in English and Vietnamese.

_____. History of the Beginning of America; United States Constitution; United States Government (English/Vietnamese). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Housing, Education and Welfare, 1977.

Tran, Thai Nguyen and Bettie Lou Sechrist. Some Men Who Explored America: Chinese/English. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, South East Asian Learners Project, 1978. Brief descriptions in Chinese and English of Ericson, Columbus, Vespucci, Cabot, Ponce de Leon, Cartier, Cabrillo, De Soto, Drake, etc.

Tuyết, Trần-Khánh. The Little Weaver of Thai-Yen Village. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1977. Story of a little Vietnamese girl, Hien, and her experiences during the war. Because of the topic, there are many horrifying descriptions of Hien's life--background information on war and its effect on people should be given.

Wing, Linda and A. Barretto Ogilvie. The Captain of the Ship. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. Aurello, a young Pilipino boy, decides to be a stowaway on a Spanish ship and ends up in New Orleans. Bilingual text is Chinese/English.

_____. A Heart as Strong as Mt. Fuji. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. First person narration of a Japanese American woman's arrival in America. Text in Tagalog/English and Chinese/English.

Wong, Kat. Don't Put the Vinegar in the Copper. San Francisco: Children's Book Press, 1978. Jenny, a young Chinese American girl in San Francisco, helps her family in their laundry store after school. When helping her mother in the kitchen one day, Jenny misunderstands her directions and imagines a green playmate. The text is bilingual, Chinese/English.

C. Biographies

Bulosan, Carlos. America is in the Heart. University of Washington Press and Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., (first published in 1946.) Autobiography of Pilipino poet's boyhood in the Philippines, voyage to America, and the years as a migrant laborer in the rural west. It describes some of the horrors in a migrant's life resulting from prejudice and racism.

Goodsell, Jane. Daniel Inouye. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1977. Written for young readers, this book attempts to capsulize the life of Senator Daniel Inouye. Inouyes' experiences with conflict and discrimination tended to be submerged under his rise to success.

Gunn, Rex. They Called Her Tokyo Rose. San Francisco: Rex B. Gunn, 1977. This is an in-depth investigation of the legendary Tokyo Rose. The possible origins, dialog excerpts from the radio show, court hearings, etc.

Hoyt, Helen P. The Princess Kaiulani. Honolulu: Island Heritage Limited. 1974. This illustrated story retells the life of Hawaii's queen-to-be, Princess Kaiulani.

Matsumoto, Fumi, Ottip Ramos, and Linda Wing. Botong. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. This bilingual (Chinese/English) story recounts the life of Carlos Francisco, a famous Pilipino painter, known as Botong.

Murray, Marian. Plant Wizard: The Life of Lue Gim Gong. New York: Macmillan Co., 1970. Beginning with the assumption that America is a melting pot, the author describes the transition of Lue Gim Gon from "poor Chinese" to "Western protege." Lue's refinement of the citrus crop seems secondary to the process of assimilation he is coaxed to undergo.

The National Committee for Iva Toguri. Iva Toguri (D'Aquino): Victim of a Legend. San Francisco: Japanese American Citizens League, 1975. Booklet on the myth surrounding the search for a "Tokyo Rose" during World War II and the victimization of Iva Toguri.

Sagara, Peter. Written on Film. Chicago: Children's Press, 1970. Short autobiography in story form on Peter Sagara, of his family history, before, during, and after World War II.

Sugimoto, Etsu Inagaki. A Daughter of the Samurai. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1978. The author was brought up in a samurai family and sent to America to meet her husband. She describes her childhood memories and experiences in America.

Sun, Shirley. Mine Okubo: An American Experience. Oakland: The Oakland Museum, 1972. Catalog created from an exhibition of Okubo's works in Oakland, July 18-August 20, 1972. Ms. Okubo was relocated during World War II at the Topaz Camp in Utah; many of the drawings shown reflect her camp experiences.

Tobias, Tobi. Isamu Noguchi: The Life of a Sculptor. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1974. Life of the talented sculptor, Isamu Noguchi, written for intermediate grade levels. Black and white photographs of his work accompany the text.

Wong, Jade Snow. Fifth Chinese Daughter. New York: Harper and Row, 1945. Author's personal experiences of growing up in San Francisco's Chinatown--a dual culture situation. Chinese customs and traditions are shown. Caution: The story supports the theory that hard work overcomes all problems, including racial discrimination. The book also supports the "model minority" role for the Chinese Americans.

Wong, Jade Snow. No Chinese Stranger. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, Inc., 1975. Autobiographical account of the author's life since the time period of her earlier novel, Fifth Chinese Daughter. Family history, present family, and her trip to China in 1972 are described.

Yoneda, Karl G. The Heritage of Sen Katayama. New York: Political Affairs Reprints, 1975. Sen Katayama's experiences as one of the leaders in the Communist Party movement in the United States, Mexico, Canada, and Japan are described in this pamphlet.

D. Cooking, Food and Nutrition

Byerly Food Stores. The Byerly Bag, Vol. 8, No. 2, February, 1978. Gives information on Asian cooking and some Asian recipes.

Chinese Recipes - Part I: Appetizers and Poultry. Hong Kong. Chinese recipes for poultry dishes and appetizers.

Chinese Recipes - Part V: Soups and Dam Sims. Hong Kong. Recipes for soups and dam sims (stuffed rolls or dumplings).

Chow, Dolly. Chow!: Secrets of Chinese Cooking. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1974. Collection of Chinese recipes with explanations of cooking procedures, ingredients, servings, and traditional Chinese table etiquette.

Cooper, Terry Touff and Marilyn Ratner. Many Hands Cooking: An International Cookbook for Girls and Boys. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. in cooperation with the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, 1974. This book provides recipes from 44 different countries for children. Kitchen rules and procedures are described for the inexperienced and background information on each recipe is presented.

Donato, Marilyn Ranada. Philippine Cooking in America. Kansas City: Circulation Service, Inc., 1977. This cookbook presents several Pilipino recipes and describes the ethnic ingredients.

Doughty, Marjorie K. Happy in My Stomach. New York: YMCA Refugee and Resettlement Services, 1975. Collection of Vietnamese/Chinese cookery and customs contributed by the Vietnamese at the Eglin Refugee Reception Center. Proverbs, glossary, wedding ceremonies, birthdays, and funeral ceremonies are included.

Extension Service, Univ. of MN. Getting to Know the Vietnamese Food Habits and Culture. St. Paul: University of Minnesota Extension Service, 1976. This book describes some of the foods used in traditional Vietnamese cooking. This booklet was written by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Dept.

Kitano, David and Cathy Kitano. A Collection of Japanese Recipes. Houston: The Houston Japanese American Citizens League. Basic Japanese recipes with interesting pieces of information on some foods.

Korean Institute of Minnesota. Korean Cooking. Minneapolis: Korean Institute of Minnesota, 1979. Recipes for traditional Korean meals are included in this book. Categories are: basic recipes for preparations, soups, rice and noodle dishes, vegetables and salads, meats, seafoods, desserts and beverages, and miscellaneous Asian recipes.

Morris, Harriett. The Art of Korean Cooking. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1978. More than a hundred Korean recipes are included in this cookbook. Categories include: cereals, keem-chee, soups, vegetables, meat and fowl, seafood, and desserts.

Shimizu, Kay. Asian Cookbook for Juniors and Beginners. San Francisco: Japan Publications Trading Co., 1973. Cookbook written especially for young people, good for beginners. Introduction to certain Asian cooking utensils and methods.

_____. Asian Flavors. Jericho: Exposition Press, Inc., 1972. Japanese and Chinese recipes are included in this book as well as brief descriptions of Asian ingredients and utensils.

Shimizu, Kay. Gourmet Wok Cooking (Quick and Easy). New York and San Francisco: Japan Publications Trading Co., Inc., 1973. Thirty recipes for Asian dishes chosen for wok cooking are presented in this cookbook.

Sinclair, Patricia, Ruth S. Vettel, and Carole A. Davis. Soybeans: In Family Meals. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. Discusses the nutritive value and use of soybeans. Provides recipes for many Asian and non-Asian foods.

Soybean Materials. Compiled by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Collection of materials from various sources on uses of soybeans.

St. Louis Chapter, Japanese American Citizens League. Nisei Kitchen. St. Louis: A.C. Gooding Printing Co., 1977. Collection of Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, and Korean recipes. Includes New Year's special foods and a glossary for ingredients.

Sturge Women's Guild. Happiness is a Shared Recipe, Vol. II. San Mateo: Sturge Women's Guild, 1972-73. Collection of American and Asian recipes.

Vang, Tou. Hmong Rice Cake Recipe. St. Paul Public Schools: Bilingual Program, Highland Park Elementary.

Villanueva, Eva S. and E. Poethig. Filipino Family Cookbook. Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1972. Collection of Pilipino recipes for the family, includes "teenage specialities" and "special diets for the sick."

E. ESL Materials (English As a Second Language)

Balasubramonian, K. (Balu). "Assessment and Evaluation of Bilingual Students and Educational Programs for Them." Arlington Heights: Midwest Resource Center. Bilingual Educational Service Center Newsletter, Vol. 7, No. 2, Nov.-Dec. 1979.

Bay Area Bilingual Education League. English-Vietnamese Scientific Terminology Book 1: Mathematics. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League, 1976.

_____. English-Vietnamese Scientific Terminology Book 2: Physics. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League, 1976.

_____. English-Vietnamese Scientific Terminology Book 3: Geography. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League, 1976.

_____. English-Vietnamese Scientific Terminology Book 5: Natural Sciences. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League, 1976.

_____. English-Vietnamese Scientific Terminology Book 6: Government and History. Berkeley: Bay Area Bilingual Education League, 1976.

Bilingual Education Service Center. Chinese Survival Lists. Arlington Heights: Bilingual Education Service Center, 1977. List of elementary words in English and Chinese.

_____. Elementary Survival List in Laotian Language. Arlington Heights: Bilingual Education Service Center, 1977. Gives common elementary words in Lao and English.

_____. Transitional Language Problems and Cultural Differences of Laotian Children. Arlington Heights: Bilingual Education Service Center, 1979.

Center for Bilingual Education. Essential Idioms in English. Brooklyn: Regional Bilingual Training Resource Center.

_____. Irregular Verbs (English-Vietnamese). Brooklyn: Regional Bilingual Training Resource Center.

Dew, Nancy and Else Hamayan. Math and Bilingual Student. Arlington Heights: Bilingual Education Service Center Newsletter, Vol. VII, No. 1, Sept.-Oct. 1979. "...research on the consequences of teaching mathematics in a first or second language."

Everyday English for Cambodians: English/Cambodian. Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1980. "...collection of practical English words and expressions designed to help Cambodians who have recently arrived in the United States." Written in English and Cambodian.

Lo, Vang and A.D. Johnson for International Institute of Minnesota. 500 Words to Grow On. New York: Random House, 1973. This set combines a picture dictionary with a cassette and study guide. On the cassette the words are presented first in Hmong and then in English. The word is then used in a phrase. A pause on the cassette allows time for the student to repeat the word or phrase. The study guide has the cassette's script and also provides other practice and drill ideas. This set is also available in an English-only format for use by other non-English speaking students.

Locketz, Louise. Hello Community. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center, 1979. "...designed to provide Indochinese adult students with meaningful experiences which will assist in awareness and appreciation of the role of work in the American community..."

_____. Job Search. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center, 1979. Aids Indochinese adult students in job search, job retention, and working relationships.

_____. New Directions. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center, 1979. To help adult Indochinese students learn about the kinds of work they may want to do.

_____. St. Paul Summit-University Directory. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center, 1980. Lists free services and programs in the Summit-University area. Written in English and Laotian.

_____. Teacher's Guide for Job Search, New Directions, and Hello Community. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center, 1979. To be used in conjunction with Job Search, New Directions, and Hello Community to help in career orientation of ESL students (particularly the Hmong).

_____. Your New Community. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center. Guide to places to go, sites to see, numbers to call in Ramsey County. Written in English and Laotian.

Lomperis, Anne. Learning English: An Introductory Guide for Sponsors of Indochinese Refugees. New York: Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, 1978. Orientation supplement for sponsors to assist Indochinese refugees in learning English.

Metcalf, Joan L. English-Vietnamese Category Lists for Convenient Learning. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Education, 1976. Words in English and Vietnamese are grouped into categories to facilitate learning, building of conversation, and substitution or pattern drills.

MN State Dept. of Education. Korean (Survival List). St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Education. Gives elementary words in Korean and English.

_____. Laws of Minnesota for 1977. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Education. Deals with bilingual education.

_____. Materials for English as a Second Language. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Education. Provides teaching tips, definition of terms, etc.

_____. Supplementary Language Activities in the Regular Classroom. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Education. Ideas for regular classroom teachers with students who have limited English proficiency.

_____. Teaching English as a Second Language. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Education. Describes four stages of language learning and general suggestions for language teaching.

Murphy, Richard P. A Guide to Teaching the Lao. Ankeny: Heartland Education Agency, 1976. This guide was developed with the purpose of providing educators and sponsors of Laotian refugees with background information on Laotian culture, language structure, history, and ethnic groups. Suggestions are provided for developing ESL materials and activities for tutoring Lao students.

National Indochinese Clearinghouse. English Lessons for Refugee Adults--A Guide for Volunteers, Tutors, and Teachers, #6. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse. Outlines general considerations, practical matters, teaching materials, teaching methods, and special problems.

_____. Adult Education Series: English Pronunciation Exercises for Speakers of Vietnamese (Indochinese Refugee Education Guide #7). Washington, D.C.: National Indochinese Clearinghouse.

_____. ESL Teaching Materials. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, 1976-77.

_____. General Information Series #1: Hints for Tutors. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse. Gives hints to people tutoring students on English.

_____. An Overview of Court Decisions and Legislation Affecting Bilingual Education. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, 1975.

_____. Providing Bilingual Support Instruction and Materials. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse. Gives suggestions on how to prepare and teach a bilingual lesson and on individualizing content instruction in English.

_____. Sources of Difficulty in Learning English for Vietnamese, Khmer, and Lao. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, 1976-77.

_____. Teaching English Pronunciation of Vietnamese. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, Center for Applied Linguistics.

_____. Teaching English Structures to the Vietnamese. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, Center for Applied Linguistics.

_____. Teaching English to Cambodian Students. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, 1978. Contains information on Khmer language, education in Cambodia, as well as hints on teaching English.

_____. Teaching English to the Lao. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse. Provides background information on Lao language and alphabet and lessons on English pronunciation.

_____. What Does it Mean to Learn a Second Language? Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, 1976-77.

Phommasouvanh, Bounlieng. Transitional Language Problems and Cultural Differences of Laotian Children. Oakdale: Mid-America Center for Bilingual Materials Development, 1979.

Sechrist, Bettie Lou and Panthoul Loth. Math Vocabulary: English/Cambodian. Long Beach: South East Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District.

Sechrist, Bettie Lou and Panthoul Loth. Math Vocabulary: English/Vietnamese. Long Beach: South East Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District.

South East Asian Learners Project. Mathematical Terms: English/Cambodian. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District.

_____. Surviving in English and Lao. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District. Manual in English and Lao to help in learning English.

Tran, Thai Nguyen and Bettie Lou Sechrist. Patterns of Verb Usage in English: Chinese/English. Long Beach: South East Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District, 1978.

F. Families (adoption and other family-oriented topics)

Adoff, Arnold. Black is Brown is Tan. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1973. Story poem about a multicultural (Black and white) family. Colors of people are explored.

Bunin, Catherine and Sherry Bunin. Is That Your Sister? New York: Pantheon Books, 1976. Photos accompany this short text on adoption told by an adopted member of the Bunin family.

Duling, Gretchen A. Adopting Joe (A Black Vietnamese Child). Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1977. Joe, a Black Vietnamese child, is adopted by the Dulings. Their story of his arrival and adjustment to his new life is described in this book.

Gordon, Sol. Girls are Girls and Boys are Boys so What's the Difference? Fayetteville: Ed-U Press, Inc., 1979. "Briefly explains facts of human reproduction, physical differences between boys and girls, and the fact that these differences should have no effect on a person's choice of career or other interests." Multicultural illustrations.

Gordon, Sol and Judith Gordon. Did the Sun Shine Before You Were Born? Fayetteville: Ed-U Press, Inc., 1979. A multicultural sex education primer. Written for parents with children three to seven years old.

Goudy, Rosemary. My Journey Home From Vietnam. Minneapolis: OURS, Inc. Read-along book about being adopted from Vietnam. Spaces are provided for child's own pictures of similar experiences.

King, Frederick M., Herbert C. Rudman, and LoDoris R. Leavell. Understanding Families. River Forest: Laidlaw Brothers, 1977. Social studies textbook and teacher's edition for primary grades focusing on what families are, what they do, and what they need.

Klein, Norma. What It's All About. New York: The Dial Press, 1975. Between assumptions such as: adopted Vietnamese children are street beggers; the name "Suzu" would do for a Vietnamese child because it is "Oriental" yet easy for Americans to say; one should visit China to learn about the Japanese American heritage; fathers like their "real" daughters better than their adopted ones; etc., there is a story about a Japanese American girl, Bernie, and her family's conflicts. Some "adult" language.

Kramer, Betty. The Unbroken Circle: A Collection of Writings on Interracial and International Adoption. Minneapolis: OURS, Inc., 1975.

Lapsley, Susan. I Am Adopted. Scarsdale: Bradbury Press, 1974. Mom does the cooking and dad works on the car in Charles' family. Charles is adopted. This story is very superficial and does not provide adequate information about adoption.

Mason, Jerry. The Family of Children. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., 1977. This UNICEF publication follows the life cycle of children from birth to adulthood to death through multiethnic photographs.

McNamara, Joan. Families: A Coloring Book for Families to Share. Ossining: Family Resources, 1976. Coloring book in which many kinds of famlies are shown. Feelings, relationships, and adoption are dealt with in pictures and short text.

Miquelle, Jean B. It's Neat to be Adopted. Place of publication unknown, 1979. This is a story about how Katie, a Korean girl, is adopted by a white family in America and her adjustment to her new home.

Partridge, Jackie. My Journey Home. Minneapolis: OURS, Inc. Read-along book about being adopted from Korea. Places for child's own pictures of similar experiences are provided in the book.

Peterson, Jeanne Whitehouse. I Have a Sister, My Sister is Deaf. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, Inc., 1977. Sensitive story of two sisters, one of whom is deaf. Illustrations leads us to believe the characters are Asian Americans.

Pursell, Margaret Sanford. A Look at Adoption. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Co., 1978. Text and photographs answer some of the most frequently asked questions about adoption.

_____. A Look at Divorce. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Co., 1977. "...deals with children's feelings of fear, unhappiness, and insecurity caused by the separation of their parents, and it reassures them of their continuing relationship with each parent." Multicultural illustrations.

Silman, Roberta. Somebody Else's Child. New York: Frederick Warne and Co., Inc., 1976. Ten year old Peter struggles with his sense of belonging since he was adopted into his family. Although the story is interesting, some erroneous ideas about adoption are given.

Simon, Norma. All Kinds of Families. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co., 1977. This children's book describes the many different kinds of families there are--nuclear, extended, seperated parents, family growth, etc.

Wasson, Valentina P. The Chosen Baby. New York: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1977. A story about adoption.

_____. What is a Girl? What is a Boy? Culver City: Peace Press, Inc., 1976. "Discusses what makes girls and boys different, pointing out that they can have the same names, enjoy the same activities, and feel the same emotions." Multicultural illustrations.

G. Festivals

Araki, Nancy K. and Jane M. Horii. Matsuri: Festival/Japanese American Celebrations and Activities. San Francisco: Heian International Publishing Co., 1978. Several activities related to five Japanese matsuri (festivals) are presented in this book: Oshogatsu (New Year's), Hinamatsuri (Girl's Day), Tango No Sekku (Boy's Day), Tanabata (Star Festival), and Bon Odori. Activities include origami, making streamers, kites, banners, clay dolls, dancing, etc.

Archaimbault, Charles. New Year in Laos. New York: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 1977. The New Year ceremonies in Laos are associated with different myths and legends according to the locality. This paper describes the New Year traditions of Basak (South Laos).

Asian American Studies. Vietnamese New Year Kit: 1977 Year of the Serpent. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District. Teacher's guide with information and activity sheets on the Vietnamese and Chinese New Year.

Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program. Moon Festival. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District. Description of the Chinese Moon Festival.

Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program. Winter Festival. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District. Description of the Chinese Winter Festival.

Epstein, Sam and Beryl. A Year of Japanese Festivals. Champaign: Garrard Publishing Co., 1974. Twenty-one different festivals of Japan are described in this book for intermediate readers. The festivals are divided according to their meaning--Honoring Gods, Historical Events, People, Seasons, and the Beginning and End of the Year.

The Governor's Information Center for Asian Americans. Mung Xuan Moi (TẾT). Chicago: The Governor's Information Center for Asian Americans. Information on TẾT, the Vietnamese New Year, is provided in this bilingual pamphlet.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. Welcoming the New Year, Chinese Style. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1979. Three traditions associated with the Chinese New Year are described for young readers in this booklet. Several illustrations also accompany the descriptions of the Kitchen God, Lion Dance, and Dragon Dance.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. The Spirit of Bon. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1979. Written for intermediate readers, this story describes a young girl's understanding of a Japanese American celebration, the O'Bon.

Hou-tien, Cheng. The Chinese New Year. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976. Preparations for the Chinese New Year are shown by paper cuts in this book. Explanations of the New Year activities accompany the paper cuts.

Lew, Helene. Background Materials on Ching Ming Festival. San Francisco: Unified School District of San Francisco. Ching Ming is the day for family reunion, sweeping (cleaning) family graves, and paying respect to ancestors. Explanations of Ching Ming customs are given in this resource.

Lew, Gordon. Dragon Boat Festival. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District, 1972. The Dragon Boat Festival is one of the major fesivals celebrated by the Chinese. This children's book tells of the activities and excitement associated with the event. (Written in Chinese and English.)

_____. The Moon Festival is Here. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District, 1972. The Chinese celebrate the Moon Festival around the 15th day of the eighth month. This children's book explains some of the events during the festival. (Written in Chinese and English.)

_____. Preparing for Chinese New Year. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District, 1974. Children's story on the Chinese New Year (the preparations and festivities). It should be noted that all Chinese Americans do not follow Chinese traditions. The New Year's festivities may vary from family to family.

_____. The Story of Ching-Ming. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District. Children's story explaining Ching-Ming, the Chinese day for paying respect to deceased relatives. It should be noted that traditional Chinese customs are not necessarily continued by Chinese Americans.

_____. The Story of the Red Envelopes. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District, 1971. Children's book explaining the significance of red envelopes on the Chinese New Year and other festivities.

_____. Winter Festival. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District, 1972. Preparations for the Chinese Winter Festival are described in a child's story form.

Loth, Panthoul. The Cambodian New Year. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, 1978. The Cambodian traditional New Year celebration is during the spring. This sheet briefly describes some of the customs associated with the celebration.

Mann, Shiah. Chinese New Year. New York: A.R.T.S., Inc., 1976. Descriptions of many practices of the Chinese New Year season, and explanations of some of the content of family customs.

Minneapolis Public Schools. The Hmong New Year Tradition. Minneapolis: 1980.

Nghi, Khoa Trinh. The Vietnamese Celebrate Tết. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, 1977. Tết is the Vietnamese New Year. This booklet describes some of the customs and events associated with the celebration.

Oak Park School District. Chinese New Year. Oak Park: Oak Park School District. Compilation of information and activities on the Chinese New Year holiday. (Songs, art activities, and the Chinese zodiac system.)

Pham, Van Nam. Tết (Hoi Sinhvien Viet Nam Minnesota). 1978 Information on the Vietnamese New Year, Tết. Includes the legend of Banh Day and Banh Chung, and descriptions of Vietnamese sayings. (Written in Vietnamese and English.)

UNESCO Program. Festivals in Asia. New York: Harper and Row, 1975. Nine festivals from different Asian countries are briefly described and illustrated. (China, Japan, Iran, India, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines.)

UNESCO Program. More Festivals in Asia. New York: Harper and Row, 1975. Nine brief descriptions of different festivals in Asian countries, Korea, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Nepal, India, Thailand, and Afghanistan.

Wong, David. Asian Holiday and Festivals 1978. Chicago: Asian Resource Center, School District 11. Asian festivals are described. (Note: The festivals determined by the lunar calendar will not fall on the same date each year on the Western Gregorian calendar.)

H. Folktales, Fairy Tales, Legends

Adams, Edward B. (ed.). Hungbu Nolbu: Two Brothers and Their Magic Gourds. Seoul: Seoul International Tourist Publishing Co., 1981. A Korean folk story with beautiful pictures accurately illustrating traditional life in Korea. Goodness is rewarded and greed punished through the agencies of magic gourds.

_____. Shim Chung: Blindman's Daughter. Seoul: Seoul International Tourist Publishing Co., 1981. In this Korean folk story the concept of filial piety is reflected. The beautiful illustrations present many aspects of the traditional Korean culture.

Aquino, Gaudencio V., Bonifacio N. Cristobal, and Dalfin Fresnosa. Philippine Folktales. Quezon City: Phoenix Press, Inc., 1973. Philippine oriented books that would lead to a greater awareness of the Pilipino heritage. The thirty folk tales are accompanied by discussion and comprehension questions suitable for third and fourth grade levels.

Aruego, Jose and Ariane Aruego. A Crocodile's Tale. New York: Scholastic Book Services, 1975. The Story of Juan, a young boy in the Philippines, who tricks a crocodile.

Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO. Folk Tales from Asia for Children Everywhere: Book One. New York: Weatherhill, 1976. Tales from Bangladesh, India, Iran, Korea, Laos, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam are presented with illustrations in this first volume of Asian folktales.

_____. Folk Tales from Asia for Children Everywhere: Book Two. New York: Weatherhill, 1975. Eight folk tales from Indonesia, Japan, Khmer, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka are presented in this volume.

_____. Folk Tales from Asia for Children Everywhere: Book Three. New York: Weatherhill, 1976. Nine folk tales from Afganistan, Burma, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam are retold in this volume. The illustrations are by native artists.

_____. Folk Tales from Asia for Children Everywhere: Book Four. New York: Weatherhill, 1976. This volume presents nine tales from different Asian countries, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand.

_____. Folk Tales from Asia for Children Everywhere: Book Five. New York: Weatherhill, 1977. Seven folk tales from various Asian countries are retold in this volume: India, Philippines, Pakistan, Japan, Malaysia, Burma, and Iran.

_____. Folk Tales from Asia for Children Everywhere: Book Six. New York: Weatherhill, 1977. Folk tales from six Asian cultures are told in this volume: Korea, Afganistan, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, Singapore, and Sri Lanka.

Baker, Frances S. Taga the Great. Los Angeles: California State Univ., National Dissemination and Assessment Center, 1978. This social studies reader was developed for 5th grade unit in the Mariana Islands. The stories focus on Taga, a legendary figure, of the Pacific Islands.

Bang, Im and Yi Ryuk (translated by James S. Gale). Korean Folk Tales: Imps, Ghosts, and Fairies. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1962.

Bartoli, Jennifer. The Story of the Grateful Crane. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co., 1977. An elderly Japanese couple rescue a crane and are repaid in a magical way.

Bernstein, Margery and Janet Kobrin. Creation of Earth and People. Chicago: Independent Learning Services, 1978. A collection of six legends relating the creation of earth is presented in separate booklet forms. Legends are from California Indian and Cheyenne Indian, Norse, Chinese, and Greek tales. The illustrations of the Chinese characters show exaggerated, slanted eyes and may be somewhat stereotypic. The Greek tale, "The First Man," deals with "man" in the sense of humankind. The activity cards do not attempt to deal with that term and its assumptions.

Buffet, Guy and Pam Buffet. Adventures of Kama Pua'a. Honolulu: Island Heritage Limited, 1979. Kama Pua'a, the magical creature of Hawaii manages to escape from being sacrificed. This Hawaiian legend is the first of six major Kama Pua'a legends. The book also contains an explanation of things Hawaiian in the story.

_____ and _____. Kahala: Where the Rainbow Ends. Honolulu: Island Heritage Limited, 1979. Kahala was a beautiful Hawaiian woman who was killed in jealousy by Kauhi, her fiance. Pueo, the owl, rescues Kahala and leads her to Mahana, a good-hearted man.

_____ and _____. Pua Pua Lena Lena and the Magic Kiha-pu. Honolulu: Island Heritage Limited, 1979. Puapualenalena, a dog with supernatural powers (a kapua), is sent to recover the special kiha-pu (conch shell) of Chiefess Lu'ukia.

Burcham S.E.A.L. Intelligence: Cambodian Legend. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, 1978.

Carpentier, Frances. Tales of a Chinese Grandmother. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1977. Collection of 30 Chinese folk tales in paperback form.

_____. Tales of a Korean Grandmother. Seoul: Royal Asiatic Society Korea Branch, 1973. Collection of Korean folk tales with several Korean illustrations.

Chan, Joanna. Children of the Yellow River: A Legendary History of the Chinese People. Los Angeles: Children's Book and Music Center. This book highlights the formation of the Chinese nation beginning with the creation of earth. Legendary characters and events help construct the sequence.

Cheng, Tang. Havoc in Heaven. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1979. The book tells the adventures of Monkey King, a legendary hero of Chinese mythology. The pictures are from the animated cartoon film and presents three chapters from the entire story of the Monkey King.

Cheng'en, Wu. Havoc in Heaven: Adventures of the Monkey King. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1979. This text tells the story of the Chinese Monkey King's adventures foiling the plans of the Jade Emperor in Heaven, the Dragon King in the sea, and other rulers who try to restrain him.

Clark, Ann Nolan. In the Land of Small Dragon. New York: The Viking Press, 1979. This Vietnamese tale of two daughters, Tam and Cam, is much like the story of Cinderella. Vietnamese words are used throughout the story. Unfortunately, the image of an evil stepmother also appears in the tale continuing the sexist stereotype.

Coburn, Jewell Reinhart. Beyond the East Wind. Thousand Oaks: Burn, Hart and Company Publishers, 1976. Ten folk tales, as told by Duong Van Quyen, from Vietnam. Information on Vietnam and its history and culture is also included in the appendix.

_____. Encircled Kingdom: Legends and Folktales of Laos. Thousand Oaks: Burn, Hart and Company Publishers, 1979.

_____. Khmers, Tigers, and Talismans: From the History and Legends of Mysterious Cambodia. Thousand Oaks: Burn, Hart and Company Publishers, 1978.

Durham, Mae. Tobei: A Japanese Folktale. Scarsdale: Bradbury Press, 1974. This is a reworking of a Japanese folk tale. Tober, a farmer, digs up a large "imo" (potato-like root) and falls into its hole. How he is rescued and what follows is the subject of the story.

Fisher, Sally (adapted by). The Tale of the Shining Princess. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, A Studio Book/ The Viking Press, 1980. This fairy tale written in 9th or 10th century Japan was reproduced from an 18th century book, including the beautiful paintings. Interesting cultural and historical notes are included.

Fregosi, Claudia. The Pumpkin Sparrow. New York: Greenwillow Books, 1977. Of two couples, one is good and generous while the other is evil and selfish. Although at first the unworthy couple seems favored by fate, eventually a good deed and a grateful sparrow set things right. (An adaptation of a Korean folk tale.)

Goodman, Robert B. and Robert A. Spicer. Issunbōshi. Honolulu: Island Heritage, 1974. Issunbōshi, a thumb-high man, travels to the city of Kyoto and becomes Princess Miyoki's bodyguard. Several of the Japanese artifacts illustrated in the story are described in the end. A song about Issunbōshi also accompanies the story.

_____ and _____. The Magic Brush. Honolulu: Island Heritage, 1974. Ma Lien, a young Chinese woodgatherer, dreams of becoming a painter but is taunted by the villagers. One day he receives a magic paint brush and helps his neighbors fill their needs.

Goodman, Robert B. and Robert A. Spicer. Urashima Taro. Honolulu: Island Heritage. 1973. Urashima is a quiet fisherman who is rewarded for his kindness by a long visit in the Palace of the Dragon King under the sea. The magic of the kingdom enables Urashima to escape ageing for 300 years. However, he longs to return to his family village and breaks the spell. A song about Urashima is included at the end.

Graham, David C. Songs and Stories of the Ch'uan Miao. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, 1979. This extensive anthology contains historical information on the Ch'uan Miao, an ethnic group of the Szechwan, Kweichow, and Yunnan Provinces of Western China. The data was collected in the early 1900's by the author who visited and befriended the ethnic group. The Miao (Hmong) also live in Indochina. Legends, tales, songs, ceremonial chants, and other ethnic cultural aspects are presented in the book.

Graham, Gail B. The Begger in the Blanket & Other Vietnamese Tales. New York: The Dial Press, 1970. Eight Vietnamese folk tales are retold and are accompanied by black and white illustrations.

Ha, Tae Hung. The Korean Nights Entertainments (Korean Cultural Series, Volume 8). Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1978. This volume contains one hundred and twelve humorous short stories from Korea. The stories represent Korean humor of olden times when people enjoyed listening to a story teller.

_____. Tales From the Three Kingdoms (Korean Cultural Series, Volume 10). Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1977. This volume is a collection of legends and unofficial chronicles of Korea from Tangum to the Three Kingdoms. Also included are stories of great heroes of the Three Kingdom Period.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. China Tales. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1979. Six Chinese tales are presented in this booklet for intermediate readers. The tales describe the origins of different Chinese traditions, e.g., hiding brooms on New Year's Day.

_____. Hawaiian Stories of Long Ago. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1978. Six Hawaiian tales are presented in this booklet for intermediate readers.

Hume, Lotta Carswell. Favorite Children's Stories From China and Tibet. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1975. Nineteen folk tales from China and Tibet with beautiful illustrations.

Imanishi, Sukeyuki. The Moon and the Fishes. Tokyo: Gakken Co., Ltd., 1973. Japanese fable of how ice came to cover the lakes in the winter. Colorful illustrations included.

Indochina Resource Center. Banh Chung Banh Day - The New Year's Rice Cakes. Berkeley: Kim Dong Publishing House, 1976. Vietnamese folk tale of the origin of banh day and banh chung, sweet cakes customarily eaten during the Vietnamese New Year.

Johnson, Charles. DEJ NYAB NTIAJ TEB: XEEM NPE HMOOB/The Flood: How Hmong Names Began. St. Paul: Macalester College, Linguistics Dept., 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

Johnson, Charles. THAUM NTUJ TSIM TEB RAUG/The Beginning of the World: How We Got Grain and Meat. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. NTUJ TSIM TEB RAUG: HNUB THIAB HII/The Beginning of the World: The Sun and Moon. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. YOB NRAUG RYSAUG/Yao the Orphan. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. THAWJ TUG TUB UA QOOB UA LOO/The First Farmer: Why Farmers Have to Carry Their Crops. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. TUS POJ NIAM THIAB TUS TSOV/The Woman and the Tiger. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. NKAUJ NTSAUB THIAB SIS NAB (DAB NEEG TIAJ RHAWY ZEB) NGAO NJUA AND SHEE NA/The Story of the Plain of Jars. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. LIAB THIAB KOOJ SIB NIAUS (NTSHIAB THIAB NTSHAUS)/The Monkeys and the Grasshoppers (from NJIA AND NJO). St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. SAUB THIAB HLUAV TAWS/Shao and His Fire. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. TXIV NRAUG NTSAUG THIAB NIAM NKAUJ ZUAG PAJ/The Orphan and NIA NGAO ZHUA PA. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. TUS NEEG TXIAV TAWS, NWS TUS QAIB THIAB NWS POJ NIAM/The Woodcutter, His Rooster, and His Wife. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and beginning ESL level 1.

_____. DEJ NYAB NTIAJ TEB: XEEM NPÈ HMOOB/The Flood: How Hmong Names Began. St. Paul: Macalester, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. THAUM NTUJ TSIM TEB RAUG/The Beginning of the World: How We Got Grain and Meat. St. Paul: Macalester, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. NTUJ TSIM TEB RAUG: HNUB THIAB HII /The Beginning of the World: The Sun and Moon. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. YOB NRAUG RYSAUG/Yao the Orphan. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. THAWJ TUG TUB UA QOOB UA LOO/The First Farmer: Why Farmers Have to Carry Their crops. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

Johnson, Charles. TUS POJ NIAM THIAB TUS TSOV/The Woman and the Tiger. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. NKAUJ NTSAUB THIAB SIS NAS (DAB NEEG TIAJ RHAWY ZEB) NGAO NJUA AND SHEE NA/The Story of the Plain of Jars. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. LIAB THIAB KOOJ SIB NTAUS (NTSHIAB THIAB NISHAUS)/The Monkeys and the Grasshoppers (from NJIA AND NJO). St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. SAUB THIAB HLUAV TAWS/Shao and His Fire. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. TXIV NRAUG NTSAUG THIAB NIAM NKAUJ ZUAG PAJ/The Orphan and NIA NGAO ZHUA PA. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. TUS NEEG TXIAV TAWS, NWS TUS QAIB THIAB NWS POJ NIAM/The Woodcutter, His Rooster, and His Wife. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. A Hmong folk tale in Hmong and ESL level 2.

_____. Hmong Folk Tales Retold in English. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981. Six Hmong folk tales retold in English, advanced level.

Kanzawa, Toshiko. The Foxes and the Horse Dealer. Tokyo: Gakken Co., Ltd., 1973. Japanese fairy tale about the horse dealer, Ginnen, and his attempts to out-fox the fox. Colorful pictures accompany the text.

Kimishima, Hisako. Ma Lien and the Magic Brush. New York: Parents Magazine Press, 1968. Story of young Chinese boy who has a magic brush that could make pictures come alive.

McDermott, Gerald. The Stonecutter. New York: Penguin Books, 1975. Japanese folk tale illustrated with colorful collages.

Mercado, Monina A. Stories Filipinos Tell. San Francisco: Philippino Appliance Corp., Philippine and Asian Book Center, 1976. Pilipino legends, folk tales, songs, poems, plays, novels, and short stories are compiled in this book. Many entries reflect the diversity of the Pilipino culture (e.g., Ifugao, Bukidnon, Ibaloi, etc.).

Minard, Rosemary (ed.). Womenfolk and Fairy Tales. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1975. Collection of folk tales from around the world in which the characters are active, intelligent, capable, and courageous human beings who happen to be female.

Mui, Shan. Seven Magic Orders. Honolulu: Island Heritage Limited, 1979. Chung Shun, a young Chinese man, is responsible for saving his peaceful country from an attack. He embarks on the dangerous mission with his sweetheart, Ching Kit, and encounters the horrible monster demon, Tsai Tsai. Only through his belief in four words, faith, obedience, kindness, and love, could he be successful.

Phelps, Ethel Johnson (ed.). Tatterhood and Other Tales. Westbury: The Feminist Press, 1978. Folk and fairy tales with "active and courageous girls and women in the leading roles" from around the world.

Popular Stories from Vietnam. San Diego: San Diego State Univ., The Institute for Cultural Pluralism. Nine stories written by Vietnamese teachers for elementary students are included in this booklet. Some stories deal with Vietnamese cultural values such as filial duty.

Pukui, Mary Kawena and Caroline Curtis. Pikoi. Honolulu: The Kamehameha Schools Press, 1971. Thirty-five legends of Hawaii are compled in this anthology. Many of the stories deal with chiefs of old Hawaii. Black and white drawings accompany the text.

Roberts, Moss. Chinese Fairy Tales and Fantasies. New York: Pantheon Books, 1979.

Robertson, Dorothy Lewis. Fairy Tales from the Philippines. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1971.

Sakade, Florence. Little One-Inch and Other Japanese Children's Favorite Stories. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1977. Collection of ten traditional children's stories from Japan.

_____. Peach Boy and Other Japanese Children's Favorite Stories. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1971. Collection of nine Japanese children's stories including the well-known Peach Boy, Momo Taro-San.

_____. Urashima Taro and Other Japanese Children's Stories. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1959. Ten popular Japanese children's stories.

Seal, Betty H. A Cambodian Legend as Shown in Dance and Headdress. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, 1977. This short descripton of Cambodian dance and headdress is offered without the legend.

So-un, Kim. The Story Bag. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1978. Collection of thirty Korean folk tales with small illustrations accompanying each story.

Southeast Asian Learners Project. Cambodian Legends: English/Cambodian. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District.

Springer, Pilipo. Makaha. Honolulu: Island Heritage, 1974. This is the story of a young chief, Makaha, who saves his people from famine but breaks his promise of undying love to the goddess, Keanuenue. A glossary of the Hawaiian words and phrases used in the tale is included along with a pronunciation guide.

Stamm, Claus. Three Strong Women: A Tall Tale from Japan. New York: The Viking Press, 1974. This Japanese folk tale tells how three strong women changed a mediocre wrestler into a superior wrestler. Pictures are historical and some descriptions of the Japanese cultural customs are ethnocentric.

Thompson, Vivian L. Hawaiian Tales of Heroes and Champions. New York: Holiday House, 1971. Collection of twelve tales from Hawaii.

Toth, Marian Davies. Tales from Thailand. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1971. Several folk tales from Thailand (formerly Siam) included in this text are divided into categories: "How-It-Came-To-Be Stories," "Stories of Thai People," "Animal Stories," and "Religious Stories." Background information on Thailand's government, religion, and culture is also included.

Uchida, Yoshiko. The Magic Listening Cap. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 1955. Fourteen folk tales from Japan.

Wang, Hsign-pei (adapted by). Monkey Subdues the White-Bone Demon. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1973. Monkey is a popular figure in Chinese literature. Monkey is a fearless and loyal character capable of performing supernatural feats. This story describes how he saves the monk, Hsuan-tsang, from the White-Bone Demon.

Westervelt, William D. Hawaiian Historical Legends. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1979.

_____. Hawaiian Legends of Old Honolulu. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1976. A collection of old myths and tales from the Hawaiian Islands is presented in this book including ghost, god, and infamous people stories.

Wolkstein, Diane. White Wave. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1979. Asian folk tale with beautiful illustrations.

Yashima, Taro. Seashore Story. New York: Viking Press, 1967. Children listen to the ancient tale of a Japanese fisherman who went away on a turtle's back and lived for a long time in an undersea palace. Beautiful pastel illustrations.

Young, Ed. The Terrible Nung Gwama. New York: Collins and World Publising Co., 1978. A young Chinese woman is threatened by the terrible Nung Gwama and plots many ways to save herself and the rest of the villagers.

Young, Ed with Hilary Beckett. The Rooster's Horns: A Chinese Puppet Play to Make and Perform. New York: William Collins and World Publishing Co., 1978. The story of how the dragon tricked the horns from the rooster is told in this book. Directions for creating a shadow puppet performance on the story is given along with cut-out figures on the main characters.

I. Health, Physical Fitness, Martial Arts, Games and Toys

Anima, Nid. Filipino Ethnic Games. San Francisco: Philippine & Asian Book Center, Omar Publications, 1977. Several Pilipino games are pictured and described in this book. The games are categorized by ethnic origin (Muslim, Mangyan Pangasinense, Ilocano) and type (board, insect, coin, courtship, funeral, fiesta, and Easter).

Grunfeld, Frederic V. Games of the World. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1975. Comprehensive collection of games from around the world. The contents categorize the games according to certain criteria: indoor, outdoor, single, couple, mind games, playing time, preparation time, etc. Beautiful illustrations and brief descriptions on how to play the games are provided.

Johnston, Susan. The Fun With Tangrams Kit. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1977. 120 geometrical puzzles with two sets of tangram pieces.

Joseph, Joan. Folk Toys Around the World and How to Make Them. New York: Parent's Magazine Press, 1972. Eighteen toys from various countries are introduced with directions for their construction.

Kubota, Carol. Tangrams: An Ancient Chinese Puzzle. Olympia: Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1976. Manual providing teacher with a multi-subject approach to using the Chinese tangram puzzles in the classroom. Short history section and accompanying lessons are included.

Lee, Douglas. Tai Chi Chuan. Burbank: Ohara Publications, Inc., 1976. Photos and descriptive captions accompany this introduction to the Chinese discipline of Tai Chi Chuan. The philosophy of Yin and Yang is discussed in the text with emphasis on their relation to Tai Chi Chuan.

Lio, Da. Taoist Health Exercise Book. Links Books, 1974. Introduction to the Taoist philosophy and its relationship to exercise. Basic stances, positions, and mental health techniques are described in terms of the Taoist influence. Two chapters deal with acupuncture and herb usages.

McConville, Robert. The History of Board Games. Palo Alto: Creative Publications, Inc., 1974. This book presents the origins of several board games and offers instructions for constructing them. Many of the games have Asian roots.

Minnesota State Dept. of Health. Indochinese Health Education Materials. St. Paul: Refugee Education Resource Center, 1981. Directory of materials on dental health, nutrition, recipes, maternal care, etc.

Mitchell, Donald D. Kilolani. Hawaiian Games for Today. Honolulu: The Kamehameha Schools Press, 1975. Descriptions of sixty Hawaiian games are presented with color photographs and full directions for playing thirty of the games. Games are divided according to strength and endurance, skill, water sports, quiet moods, and informal fun.

National Committee for Atomic Bomb Survivors in the United States. American Atomic Bomb Survivors: A Plea for Medical Assistance. San Francisco: JACL National Headquarters, 1978. This booklet describes the struggle of the American survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings in W.W. II and their plea for adequate medical care.

Nitta, Ray. Your Move. Berkeley: The Center for Open Learning and Teaching, 1975. Collection of non-western board games for the elementary classroom. Korean, Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese games are included. Instructions for making these games are in the back. (Can also be improvised using cardboard and paper markers.)

Orlick, Terry. The Cooperative Sports and Games Book. New York: Pantheon Books (A Division of Random House), 1978. Presents over 100 games based on cooperation instead of competition. Games are variations of old familiar games, new games, and games from other cultures.

Presas, Remy Amado. Philippine Martial Art - "Stick Fighting". Quiapo, Manila: Modern Arnis Publishing Co., 1975. General positions and techniques of the martial art, Arnis.

Read, Ronald C. Tangrams: 330 Puzzles. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1965. Three hundred thirty four different tangram shapes are presented in this collection. Solutions to each form are also included.

Ribner, Susan, and Richard Chin. The Martial Arts. New York: Harper and Row, 1978. This book offers an introduction to the martial arts in an unstereotypic manner--stressing the philosophy rather than the Hollywood techniques. Parables are included describing the philosophy of martial arts.

Schneider, Tom. Everybody's A Winner. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1976. "A Kid's Guide to New Sports and Fitness" games and activities that emphasize learning and feeling good over being best. Multicultural pictures and illustrations.

School of Traditional Medicine. Acupuncture Made Easy. Alhambra: Chan's Books and Products, 1975. Basic primer on the practice of acupuncture. Definitely should not be practiced by beginners or unpracticed individuals.

Seymour, Dale. Tangramath. Palo Alto: Creative Publications, Inc., 1971. This book on tangrams, a seven piece puzzle from China, was designed for use by a wide range of age and ability levels. The activities suggest several ways in which tangrams can be used to reinforce mathematical concepts. Unfortunately, the illustrations show some stereotyped persons of different cultural heritages.

Shiu-Ying, Fung. Chinese Children's Games. New York: A.R.T.S., Inc., 1976. Ten children's games from the author's childhood in China. The games are designed for large physical movements and space is needed. Good as gym or recess activities.

Yasuhiko, Shin. Hanafuda - The Flower Card Game. Mountain View: Sansei Enterprises, 1976. Detailed explanation of Hanafuda, a Japanese card game (point system, variations, and cheating).

Wong, Sifu Douglas L. Kung Fu the Way of Life. Hollywood: Unique Publication Co., 1976. Introduction to the basic styles of Kung Fu, the Chinese martial art. Theories and concepts of each style area are also explored. (Kung Fu can be a dangerous activity.) Should be supervised by Kung Fu specialist.

J. Languages (written and spoken)

Aspillera, Paraluman S. Basic Tagalog for Foreigners & Non-Tagalogs. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1977. Contains elementary background information on Tagalog, a Pilipino language.

Bay Area China Education Project. Demystifying the Chinese Language. Stanford: Bay Area China Education Project. This packet contains curriculum suggestions for teaching students basic information on the Chinese language.

Bich, Nguyen Ngoc. Nonverbal Communication: Vietnamese Hand Signals. Arlington Heights: Bilingual Education Service Center, 1979.

Chandara, Hac. Cambodian Alphabet: Cambodian. Washington, D.C.: D.C. Public Schools, Indochinese Project, 1976.

Chap, Kung. Some Aspects of the Khmer (Cambodian) Language Art. San Diego: San Diego State University, Institute for Cultural Pluralism, Indochinese Training and Resource Center.

Governor's Information Center for Asian Assistance. Hmong Phrases. Chicago: Governor's Information Center for Asian Assistance. Several phrases are listed in English and Hmong for use by educators and sponsors.

Hitchcock, H. R. An English-Hawaiian Dictionary. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1976.

Le Bado. Vietnamese Alphabet. Washington, D.C.: D.C. Public Schools, Indochinese Project Bilingual Program, 1976.

Japanese Children's Alphabet Book (Hiragana). Practice book for learning the Hiragana alphabet and characters.

Japanese Children's Alphabet Book (Katakana). Practice alphabet book for learning katakana, the elementary form of the Japanese alphabet.

Kai, Hyojun Romaji. All-Romanized English-Japanese Dictionary. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., 1973.

Le Tinh Thong. Linguistic & Syntactic Differences and Likenesses Between English and Vietnamese. San Diego: San Diego State University, Indochinese Training and Resource Center.

Lewis, John. The Chinese Word for Horse. New York: Two Continents, 1976. This story uses Chinese characters as illustrations showing the pictorial origin of the words.

Locketz, Louise. Hmong Language Study Guide for Americans. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center, 1980.

_____ and Xiong Kong. Hmong for Americans: English (cassette) and Hmong-English Phrasebook for Americans (book). St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Adult Community Education Center, 1980. An aid to help speakers of English learn Hmong. Should not be used to teach English language to Hmongs.

Marcus, Russell. English-Lao, Lao-English Dictionary. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1979.

MN State Dept. of Education. Chinese Language. St.Paul: Midwest China Center. Information and activity ideas on the Chinese language, writing, and names.

_____. English-Vietnamese Dictionary. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Ed.

_____. Indochinese Writing Samples. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Education. Shows alphabets of Lao, Cambodian, Hmong, and Vietnamese.

_____. Korean (Sheet). St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Ed. This sheet shows the Korean alphabet (vowels, consonants, and phonetic sounds).

_____. Vietnamese-English Dictionary. St. Paul: MN State Dept. of Ed.

Murray, D. M., and T. W. Wong. Noodle Words. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1975. "How to write Chinese and Japanese characters" by an author who sees the Chinese culture as a conglomeration of laundries, restaurants, Chinese villains in "Steve Canyon" strips, Confucius says, straw hats, Susie Wong, and a multitude of other stereotypes.

National Indochinese Clearinghouse. A Brief Look at the Vietnamese Language, Sounds and Spellings. Arlington: Center For Applied Linguistics. The purpose of this pamphlet is to provide short descriptions of the Vietnamese language sound and spelling system. The information can be useful to teachers who would like to learn about Vietnamese pronunciations.

_____. Differing Alphabets and Reading Problems. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse. Deals with nature of Indochinese writing systems and problems in transferring reading skills from one system to another.

_____. The Hmong Language: Sentences, Phrases, and Words. Arlington: Center For Applied Linguistics.

_____. The Hmong Language: Sounds and Alphabets. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse.

Office of Foreign Languages. Foreign Language Phrases for Teachers-English/Cambodian. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District. Gives phonetic reading of common phrases in Cambodian.

Ono, Hideichi. Everyday Expressions in Japanese. Tokyo: The Hokuseido Press, 1963.

Panganiban, Jose Villa. Concise English-Tagalog Dictionary. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1980.

Pye, Michael. Everyday Japanese Characters. Tokyo: The Hokuseido Press, 1977.

Quo, James C. Concise English Chinese Dictionary: Romanized. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1979.

Robertson, Richard G. Robertson's Practical English-Thai Dictionary. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle, 1980.

Sakade, Florence. A Guide to Reading & Writing Japanese. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1978. 1,850 characters of the Japanese language is presented in this book including the 881 essential characters necessary for graduation from sixth grade in Japan.

Sasaki, Jennie and Frances Uyeda. Chōchō is for Butterfly: A Japanese-English Primer. Seattle: Uyeda Sasaki Art, 1975. Japanese-English primer written with the intent of teaching children a few words in Japanese.

Thuy, Vuong Gia. Vietnamese in a Nutshell. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1975. The purpose of this text is to teach Vietnamese to English speakers. A pronunciation section explains the sounds and phonetic transcriptions used throughout the book. Several common phrases for different situations are given both in English and Vietnamese.

War Department. Japanese Phrase Book. Washington, D.C.: War Department, 1944. Basic Japanese for the servicemen in World War II. Phrases are broken into topic categories. Can be used for learning simple phrases and words in Japanese.

Wolff, Diane. Chinese Writing - An Introduction. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975. This book introduces the basic strokes of writing Chinese characters and explains the development of the characters.

Word and Picture. Animals Picture Book #1. Hong Kong. Ten pictures of animals and their Chinese characters.

Word and Picture #2. Hong Kong. Chinese primer showing characters and pictures for a few words. (Facial features and scenery.)

Word and Picture #3. Hong Kong. Chinese characters for certain words dealing with seasons and weather.

Word and Picture #4. Hong Kong. Chinese characters for certain words.

K. Prejudice, Discrimination, Stereotyping

Allport, Gordon W. ABC's of Scapegoating. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1969. Scholarly but concise discussion of the nature of scapegoating, its psychological origin (motivations, external sources), and result (victims of scapegoating).

Anders, Rebecca. A Look at Prejudice and Understanding. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Company, 1976. The text and photographs of this book examine the nature of prejudice in a style that's easy to understand.

Brenner, Barbara. Faces. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1970. Multicultural picture book that explores faces. Similarities and differences; what eyes, nose, etc., do.

_____. Bodies. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1973. Picture book that shows what bodies are made of, what they do, and that everyone is unique.

Ching, Annie. The Planet Nara. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1978. The hypothetical planet, Nara, experiences prejudice and discrimination as Alterians immigrate to the planet. Children are asked to speculate possible solutions to the problem. Bilingual text is Chinese/English.

The Educational Research Council Social Science Program. Prejudice and Discrimination. Allyn & Bacon, Inc., 1977. This student textbook discusses race, culture, sexism, and minority and non-minority groups in the United States.

Feldstein, Stanley. The Poisoned Tongue. New York: William Morrow & Co., Inc., 1972. A documentary history of racism and prejudice in the U.S. from the colonial period to the present-day racist practices. Includes documents from the "Yellow Peril" period, resisting the Chinese immigration during the 1870's, and the Japanese immigration in later years. Documents from the Japanese relocation period are also included.

Foundation for Change, Inc. Viewpoint: Newsletter Series for Classroom Use. New York: Foundation for Change, Inc., March 1973. This issue deals with rating textbooks for racism.

Goldin, Augusta. Straight Hair, Curly Hair. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1973. Book talks about hair (how it grows, why it's straight or curly, etc.) in simple but scientifically accurate language. Two easy experiments are described. Multicultural illustrations.

May, Julian. Why People are Different Colors. New York: Holiday House, 1971. This elementary book gives an anthropological explanation on why people vary in skin color. The illustrations are non-stereotypic and the material is presented very simply. This book could be used to stir further discussion on particular areas--such as the physical diversity within a racial group of people.

Moore, Robert B. Racism in the English Language. New York: The Racism and Sexism Resource Center for Educators. This is a lesson plan and study essay.

Office of Church and Society of the United Presbyterian Church. Vegetables and People. Office of Church and Society of the United Presbyterian Church. This small booklet deals with the concept of prejudice on the intermediate-junior high level.

Roberts, Hubert E. (ed.). Images of People. Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1977. Examines perceptions and beliefs about members of other groups. Can be used with Rumor Clinic exercise.

Simon, Norma. Why Am I Different. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co., 1976. For primary grade levels on the differences between people.

Showers, Paul. Your Skin and Mine. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1965. This book explains what skin is, what it does, what causes different colors, etc.

Van Til, William. Prejudiced - How Do People Get That Way. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1970. Explanation of prejudice in simplistic terms. Does not really deal with racial/ethnic prejudice.

Walton, Darwin. What Color Are You? Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co., Inc., 1978. "...explains the role of color in our lives and the scientific basis of skin color." Although this book for young readers is occasionally confusing and some of the science not entirely accurate, many useful ideas are presented.

Westphal, Jr., Raymond C. The Effects of a Primary - Grade Level Interethnic Curriculum on Racial Prejudice. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1977. Report on a study investigating the relationship between interethnic instructional curriculum and racial prejudice. Target group was primary children, specifically first graders with two years of interethnic curriculum. Results showed the experimental group had no preference to either Black or white, whereas, the control group showed more preference to the white ethnic category. This study should not be generalized. The Asian aspect was not dealt with in the testing at all.

L. Women

Asian American Women at Stanford University. Asian American Women. Stanford: Asian American Women at Stanford University, 1976. Collection of writings by Asian American women about their history, life, and struggles.

Asian Women's Journal. Asian Women. Berkeley: University of California, 1971. Excerpted from Interracial Books for Children: "Thought provoking collection of historical, analytical, and personal articles, art work, poetry, and short stories expressing the opinions and consciousness of Asian women."

Blicksilver, Edith. The Ethnic American Women: Problems, Protests, Lifestyle. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1978. Anthology of works reflecting the point of view of ethnic women.

Infante, Teresita R. The Woman in Early Philippines and Among the Cultural Minorities. Manila: Unitas Publications, University of Santo Tomas, 1975. Discusses the woman in the early Pilipino family and community.

Katz, Naomi and Nancy Milton. Fragment From a Lost Diary and Other Stories: Women of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Boston: Beacon Press, 1975. Stories by women of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

McCunn, Ruthanne Lum. Thousand Pieces of Gold. San Francisco: Design Enterprises of San Francisco, 1981. A biographical novel of a Chinese woman kidnapped by bandits from her home in China and sold into slavery in America.

Lasker, Joe. Mothers Can Do Anything. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Company, 1979. Picture book showing multicultural women in non-stereotyped occupations.

Lott, Juanita Tamayo and Canta Plan. Beyond Stereotypes and Statistics: Emergence of Asian and Pacific American Women. Washington, D.C.: Organization of Pan Asian American Women, 1979. Discussion of stereotyping of Asian and Pacific American women and statistics on families, education, and livelihood. The emergence of Asian/Pacific American women from traditional stereotypic roles is the focus.

Matthiasson, Carolyn J. (ed.). Many Sisters: Women in Cross-Cultural Perspective. New York: The Free Press (a Division of Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.), 1974. Discusses women's status and role in 14 cross-cultural studies.

Sunoo, Sonia S. "Korean Women Pioneers of the Pacific Northwest." Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. 79, No. 1, Spring 1978, pp. 51-64. This article reveals the accounts of six pioneer Korean women in the U.S.

Smedley, Agnes. Portraits of Chinese Women in Revolution. Old Westbury: The Feminist Press, 1976. Agnes Smedley was in China from 1928 to 1941 working for and writing about the years of war and revolution. This book is a collection of stories about some of the real women involved in the revolution.

Washbourn, Penelope. Seasons of Women. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1979. Presents women's lives at all ages from a multicultural perspective. Songs, prayers, litergies, poems, prose, photographs.

Women's Educational Equity Act Program. Asian American Girls: Sandy, Mai, Kou, Lyra, Nancy, Kristina, Ivy, Eungie. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools. Set of booklets in which Asian American (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Vietnamese) girls in the St. Paul area describe themselves, their lives, and their families.

_____. Minority Women in Math and Science. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, 1980. Contains brief biographical sketches, glossary of terms, and an article on barriers to women of color in math and science careers.

Wong, Nellie. Dreams in Harrison Railroad Park. Berkeley: Kelsey St. Press, 1977. Collection of poetry written by a Chinese American woman. Many of the poems reflect her Chinese heritage.

Yu, Lu. Chinese Women in History and Legend, Volume I. New York: A.R.T.S., Inc., 1978. Eight famous women from Chinese history and legend are described in Volume I: Shi Sheh, Mencius' mother, Wong Jaiu Jiun, Ban Jan, Dian Chan, Shuen Guan, Hua Mi Lan, and Empress Wu.

_____. Chinese Women in History and Legend, Volume II. New York: A.R.T.S., Inc., 1978. In Volume II, seven women are described: Yang Yu Huan, Li Ching Jau, Yueh Fei's mother, Pei Jen Eh, Chen Yuan Yuan, Li Shiang Jiun, and Tsy Shi.

Miscellaneous Children's Books

A. Primary

Albert, Burton Jr. Mine, Yours, Ours. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co., 1977. Picture book explores concepts of "mine," "yours," and "ours." Multicultural pictures emphasize sharing.

Aruego, Jose. Look What I Can Do. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971. Written and illustrated by a Pilipino American author, this simple story shows the experiences of two carabao.

Anderson, Joy. The Pai-Pai Pig. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1967. Su-Ling, a young boy in Taiwan, claims his pig is the best, but Yang Yang claims his pig is the best. Ink illustrations show Chinese culture.

Ayer, Jacqueline. Nu Dang and His Kite. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1959. Nu Dang, a boy in Thailand, loses his kite and searches his town for it. Pictures show some aspects of life in Thailand.

Bales, Carol Ann. Chinatown Sunday: The Story of Lillian Der. Chicago: Reilly and Lee Books, 1973. Shows (by pictures and descriptions) the experiences of one adolescent Chinese American girl growing up in a Chicago suburb. Concise and helpful glossary is included in the back. Text available on cassette also.

Basement Workshop, Inc. Children's Coloring Book. New York: 1973. This coloring book was created for New York Chinatown's youths and reflects much of the Chinese American heritage. The alphabet and numbers 1-10 are accompanied by cultural pictures.

Battles, Edith. What Does the Rooster Say, Yoshio? Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co., 1978. Yoshio is a Japanese boy who discovers, along with his American friend, that animals say different things in Japanese and English.

Baylor, Byrd. The Way to Start a Day. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1978. "...book about how people all over the world have paid their respects to the wonder of each new sunrise." Beautiful illustrations.

Behrens, June. Can You Walk the Plank? Chicago: Children's Press, 1976. Colorful photographs of multiethnic children demonstrating various playground activities.

Belknap, Jodi Parry. Felisa and the Magic Tinkling Bird. Honolulu: Island Heritage, 1973. Felisa, a young rural Pilipino girl with a physical disability, feels sorry for herself. One night she meets the magical tinkling bird and learns the secret of giving.

Berrean, Sally. City of Seoul. Seoul: Kaeyang Printing Co., 1977. Story in rhyme of a life in Seoul, Korea. The book describes some traditional aspects of the Korean culture: Yute game, respect for elders, New Year's Day festivities, monuments, clothing, houses, and farming.

_____. The Korean Countryside. Seoul: Kaeyang Printing Co., 1977. Story in rhyme of traditional country life in Korea. Utensils, celebrations, clothing, harvesting, and marketing are described.

Brown, Jeanette Perkins. Keiko's Birthday. New York: Friendship Press, 1965. Story of a little Japanese girl's birthday at the United Nations International School in New York. Pictures are a little outdated.

Charlip, Remy and Lilian Moore. Hooray For Me! New York: Four Wind Press, 1975. No story here. Just, "Knock-knock." "Who is it?" "Me." "Who's me?" "I am me." "I am me, too." "Oh." As dozens of people echo "Me, too," they begin to call out relationships, one to another, so that everyone's identity links them in many ways to many others. The marvelous watercolor illustrations echo the celebration of life and human interdependence (from Human (and Anti-Human) Values in Children's Books).

China Books and Periodicals, Inc. Meeting New Friends From China. New York: 1973. Five children's books, a poster, and paper cut samples are included in this packet for elementary school use. The children's stories are varied in content--some carry universal themes of cooperation and initiative.

The Children of Wilhelm School. Haiku Poetry: A Children's Collection. Houston: The Wilhelm School, 1978. A collection of haiku, Japanese short poems, is presented in this book. Poems were written by children ages 4-8.

Coerr, Eleanor. Sakako and the Thousand Paper Cranes. New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1977. Moving true story of a Japanese girl who experienced the atomic bombing of Japan and of her subsequent battle with leukemia.

A Coloring Book of Japan. San Francisco: Bellerophon Books, 1971. Black and white line reproductions of well-known Japanese prints for coloring.

Coutant, Helen. First Snow. Westminister: Random House, Inc., 1974. A Vietnamese American girl discovers that her grandmother is dying and searches for its meaning. Only a limited amount of information is given about Vietnamese American life, yet it's one of the first of its kind.

Estes, Eleanor. The Lost Umbrella of Kim Chu. New York: Atheneum, 1978. Kim Chu, a young Chinese American girl, loses her father's prized umbrella. Her grandmother, who never goes outside except for the New Year's parade and speaks only Chinese, slaps her several times for her carelessness. The story focuses more on Kim's attempts to find the umbrella than on her slightly stereotyped Chinese American heritage.

Feeney, Stephanie. A is for Aloha. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1980. "A is for Aloha uses the ABC book format to portray some of the people, places, and experiences that make up the everyday life of children in Hawaii."

Fogel, Julianna A. Wesley Paul, Marathon Runner. New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1979. Wesley Paul is a nine year old Asian American boy who has run in seven marathons (a marathon is a 26 mile, 385 yard race). In this book Wesley talks about how he trains and what it's like to run a marathon. Elementary text and many black and white pictures.

Fujikawa, Gyo. A to Z Picture Book. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1979. Multicultural illustrations, and an interesting text make this a very good alphabet book. Feelings are explored--"A" is for "alone" as well as for "apple, artist and alligator."

Fujikawa, Gyo. Come Follow Me...to the Secret World of Elves and Fairies and Gnomes and Trolls. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1979. Stories and poems about elves and other small beings. Multicultural illustrations.

_____. The Flyaway Kite. New York: Grosset and Dunlap Publishers, 1981. Nicholas learns to tell the truth and face up to responsibility.

_____. Jenny Learns a Lesson. New York: Grosset and Dunlap Publishers, 1980. Mei Su, Nicholas, and Sam teach Jenny that being bossy isn't that much fun.

_____. The Magic Show. New York: Grosset and Dunlap Publishers, 1981. Sam tries to be a magician in this story by Gyo Fujikawa. The friends from her book Welcome Is a Wonderful Word are featured.

_____. Welcome Is a Wonderful Word. New York: Grosset and Dunlap Publishers, 1980. Three children welcome a new girl (Asian American) into their neighborhood.

Hart, Gwendolyn. Takeo and the Wish. London: Frederick Warne and Co., 1970. Story of young Japanese boy, Takeo, who becomes a successful artist. Descriptions and illustrations of the Japanese culture are somewhat outdated.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. A Baby Lu'au: The 'Ohana Way. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1978. This story describes several aspects of a young Hawaiian boy's heritage. He learns folktales from his grandmother and how to prepare for a Hawaiian baby's Lu'au.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. Friday: A House United. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1977. Two stories describe some aspects of the Pilipino Hawaiian heritage. One story describes the preparation for a Pilipino American wedding, the second story retells a Pilipino fable.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. Thursday: A Look Backward. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1977. While preparing for her brother's wedding, Trining, a young Pilipino American girl, discovers her grandmother's old suitcase. She learns of the traditional Pilipino marriage customs as her grandmother describes the items in the suitcase.

Hawkinson, Lucy. Dance, Dance, Amy-Chan! Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co., 1964. Story of young Japanese American girl, Amy, who practices for the O'Bon Festival.

Hoberman, Mary Ann. A House is a House For Me. New York: The Viking Press, 1978. Fun story-poem with beautiful multicultural illustrations showing that everything has a special place "and the earth is a house for us all."

Hsiao, Ellen. A Chinese Year. New York: M. Evans and Co., Inc., 1970. Although this book is based upon a character in China in the past, many of the cultural traditions described are carried on by Chinese Americans (e.g., New Year's celebrations, etc.). Illustrations and paper cuts accompany the text.

Hyun, Peter (ed.). It's Fun Being Young in Korea. Seoul: Saeim Toh Sa Publishing Co., 1979. Folk tales, poems, children's songs, and contemporary stories from the Korean heritage are presented in this illustrated children's book.

Jaynes, Ruth. Friends! Friends! Friends! Glendale: Bowmar Publishing Corp., 1967. Kimi, a Japanese American girl, introduces her friends at her school.

Kikaku, Issa Yayū. Don't Tell the Scarecrow. New York: Scholastic Book Services, 1974. Collection of Japanese short poems by well-known Japanese poets.

Kraus, Robert. Milton the Early Riser. New York: Windmill Books, Inc., 1972. Relates the adventures of Milton, the panda, who wakes up before everyone else in the forest. Great illustrations by Jose and Ariane Aruego.

Kuwata, M. American Japanese Childrens Games Talking and Coloring Book. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1973. Shows children playing in United States and in Japan. Names of games are given in English and Japanese.

Lewis, Richard (ed.). In a Spring Garden. New York: The Dial Press, 1965. Collection of Japanese haiku with colorful illustrations.

Longfellow School Students. Unity, An Asian American Studies Reading Kit. Berkeley: Longfellow School, 1973. Six stories on different Asian American people. Shows diversity of occupations, immigration history, and family experiences.

Martin, Bill. Monday, Monday, I Like Monday. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970. Multiracial illustrations of activities for seven days of the week.

Matsuno, Masako. A Pair of Red Clogs. Cleveland: William Collins and World Publishing Co., 1960. Mako, a young Japanese girl, is proud of her new red clogs until she cracks one of them. Illustrations are of a different time period--it should be noted that all Japanese children do not wear kimonos or getas to school.

Matsuno, Masako. Taro and the Bamboo Shoot. Westminster: Random House, Inc., 1974. Colorful illustrations and text tell the story of how a Japanese boy, Taro, discovers the sea by climbing a bamboo shoot.

_____. Taro and the Tōfu. Cleveland: The World Publishing Co., 1962. Story of young Japanese boy who goes out to buy tōfu, bean curd cake, from the tōfu peddler.

McKim, Audrey. Judy and the Moons of Korea. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1970. Judy and her parents spend a year in Korea and learn about many Korean traditional festivals and customs. Since the book only stresses the holidays of Korea, a lopsided impression of Korea can develop.

Miller, Elizabeth K. Seven Lucky Gods and Ken-Chan. Rutland. Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1969. Ken-Chan, a Japanese boy, finds some money and a charm carving of the Seven Lucky Gods. During the night the Gods discuss the ways in which they can reward the boy for returning the money to the rightful owner.

Mizumura, B. American Japanese Dressing Coloring and Talking Book. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1973. Coloring books comparing "typical" American scenes and with "typical" Japanese scenes. Pictures do not accurately represent the diversity of American children (class, race, features, etc.), and the diversity of Japanese children (all are upper middle class). Dated pictures.

_____. American Japanese Riding Coloring and Talking Book. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1973. Coloring book showing transportation in the United States and Japan. Some illustrations out-dated. Written in English and Japanese.

Mizumura, Kazue. Flower Moon Snow. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1977. Book of haiku (type of Japanese short poem). Illustrated with woodcuts. Short explanation of haiku.

_____. If I Were a Cricket. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1973. A primary introduction to various small creatures. Excellent art work.

_____. If I Were a Mother. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. Colorful pictures showing animal motherhood.

Moncure, Jane Belk. One Little World. Elgin: The Child's World, Inc., 1975. This book stresses the "sameness" of the people of the world and shows cultural diversity through the illustrations. Some of the pictures are misleading, e.g., the American Indian is shown as the usual stereotypic "Indian Chief"; a little unclothed "brown boy" is perched in a tree, clinging to a vine; the kimonos of some Japanese women are incorrectly wrapped; and Mexican children are identified by the pinata.

Pasternak, Carol and Allen Sutterfield. Stone Soup. Toronto: Canadian Women's Education Press, 1974. An updated version of the old tale of Stone Soup is presented in this book using a multiethnic emphasis.

Pellett, Elizabeth A., Deborah K. Osen, and Marguerite P. May. Learning Is. Walnut Creek: Aardvark Media Inc., 1974. Primary book on what learning means to younger children. Large photographs depicting a multicultural environment accompanies each sentence.

_____. A Man Is.... Walnut Creek: Aardvark Media Inc., 1974. Picture book showing men in many occupations relating to children. Multicultural illustrations.

_____. With My Hands I Can. Walnut Creek: Aardvark Media Inc., 1974. Book for primary children describing what can be done with hands. Large multiethnic photographs accompany each entry.

Pellett, Elizabeth A., Deborah K. Osen, and Marguerite P. May. Yahbuts Are... Walnut Creek: Aarvark Media, 1974. Children succumbing to the "Yahbut" syndrome (excuses for doing chores). Multiracial and non-sexist illustrations.

Platt, Penny. Do Some New Things. Reading: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1971. Book of stories and activities for beginning readers. People in stories are multicultural.

_____. Meet Some New Friends. Reading: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1971. Book of stories and activities for beginning readers. People in stories are multicultural.

Pomerantz, Charlotte. The Princess and the Admiral. Reading: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1974. Fable based on Kublai Khan's invasion of Vietnam.

Reit, Seymour. Rice Cakes and Paper Dragons. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1973. A young Chinese American girl prepares for the coming New Year Celebration in New York. Photographs show the daily life of the girl's family.

Rhie, Schi-Zhin. Soon-Hee in America. Elizabeth: Hollym International Corp., 1977. Soon-Hee is a Korean American girl in New York City. The book is bilingual (Korean and English) and describes Soon-Hee's daily life in America.

Roy, Ronald. A Thousand Pails of Water. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1978. Story about the efforts of a young boy in Japan to save the life of a whale.

Schuefftan, Kim. The Tengu's Thunder-Staff. Rutland: Japan Publications Trading Co., 1966. Story of Tengu, a Japanese folk figure, and his friendship with a little boy.

Sen, Wang. Three Sweaters. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1975. Story of little Chin who shares her sweaters with two classmates in China.

Simon, Norma. I'm Busy, Too. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co., 1980. Describes busy day of nursery-school children. Multicultural illustrations.

Tuyet, Tran-Khanh. Children of Viet-Nam. Berkeley: Indochina Resource Center, 1975. Collection of short stories and poems from Vietnam. The poems were written by Vietnamese children during a children's poetry contest. The short stories describe some aspects of a Vietnamese child's life, catching rats, going to school, planting a tree. Does not show Vietnamese American experiences, but the description of the Mid-Autumn Festival may be interesting. Some Vietnamese Americans may follow those traditions.

Uchida, Yoshiko. The Birthday Visitor. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975. Nicely illustrated story of a young Japanese American girl's birthday and the visitor from Japan. Story has an undated and interesting plot.

_____. The Forever Christmas Tree. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963. Takashi longs for a Christmas tree to decorate but can't find one in his Japanese village. The only one available is in Mr. Toda's yard.

Uchida, Yoshiko. The Rooster Who Understood Japanese. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1976. Miyo, an Asian American girl, tries to solve her neighbor's rooster problem. Illustrations show some aspects of an Asian American home life.

_____. Sumi's Prize. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964. Picture story of a young Japanese girl, Sumi, and her participation in the New Year's Day Kite Contest.

Williams, Jay. Everyone Knows What a Dragon Looks Like. New York: Four Winds Press, 1976. Because of the road sweepers belief in him, a dragon saves the city of Wu from the wild horsemen of the North. Illustrator, Mercer Mayer, draws the characters in a medival setting in China.

Wong, Herbert H. and Matthew F. Vessel. My Goldfish. Reading: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Inc., 1969. A little Asian American boy wins a goldfish at a fair and works to take care of it.

Wood, Angela. Kids Can Count. Toronto: Kids Can Press, 1976. Numbers one to ten in English, French, Chinese, Italian, and Greek. Black and white photographs.

Yashima, Mitsu and Taro. Momo's Kitten. New York: Puffin Books, 1977. Momo, a Japanese American girl, finds a kitten and is allowed to keep her.

Yashima, Taro. Umbrella. New York: Viking Press, 1974. A Japanese American girl in New York receives an umbrella for her birthday and waits impatiently to use it.

Yolen, Jane. The Seeing Stick. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1977. Hwei Ming, the princess in China, was blind. Through an old man's "seeing stick" she discovers the beauty of the earth and grows less self-centered.

B. Intermediate

Ahrens, Herman C. (ed.). Youth Magazine, Vol. 26, No. 4, April 1975. Philadelphia: United Church Press. Special issue on Asian Americans--includes personal account by Asian American youth, as well as articles on a basketball team named "Chinks," the new popularity of Kung Fu, photographs from the Japanese relocation, and several Asian American self-help programs.

The Association for Childhood Education International. Told Under the City Umbrella. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1972. Collection of 17 exerpts from stories of children with various ethnic backgrounds. Emphasis on urban life.

Bacmeister, Rhoda W. The People Downstairs and Other City Stories. New York: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Inc., 1964. A collection of stories about multiethnic city children is included in this book. Unfortunately, the stories present examples of stereotyping in culture and sex roles. Girls are allowed to bring their dolls to school and the boys are allowed to bring their trucks and trains. Chinese Americans celebrate the New Year as "other" Americans do instead of observing the traditional Chinese New Year. Only the Chinese in Chinatown celebrate the Chinese New Year (no Chinese Americans are taught to follow traditional customs). Uki and Shuzuko, two Japanese American children have to have two names--one Uki for home, Jimmy for outside.

Bonham, Frank. Burma Rifles. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1960. Jerry Harada is a Nisei recruit stationed in the Pacific during World War II. This story covers his experiences with Merrill's Marauders in Burma during the war.

Cavanna, Betty. Jenny Kimura. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1964. Jenny Kimura is a 16 year old daughter of a white American father and a Japanese mother. She visits her grandmother in the United States, and is immersed in an upper-middle class milieu in which men are bankers, professors, and grain tycoons; white women care for men, do volunteer work and go to country clubs. A value judgement is place on the desirability of success, materialism, and other American ways of life.

Clark, Ann Nolan. To Stand Against the Wind. New York: The Viking Press, 1978. Eleven year-old Em came to America with his family as a result of the Vietnam War. This engrossing novel describes his life in Vietnam during the war and the events that caused his family to flee to America.

Cross, Jennifer. Justice Denied: A History of the Japanese in the U.S. New York: Scholastic Book Services, 1972. Traces the Japanese American experiences from the early 1900's. Includes the growing resentment of the white Americans, and focuses on the evacuation during World War II. Coverage of the contemporary Japanese American is limited.

Goldberg, George. East Meets West. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1970. The story of the Chinese and Japanese immigration to California is presented in this text written for jr. high students. The account of these immigrants ends with the assumption of their "achieved acceptance into the mainstream of American life." Contents include photographs.

Gurney, Gene and Clare. North and South Korea. New York: Franklin Watts, 1973. This book on Korea was written for intermediate readers and offers a brief introduction to Korean culture.

Ho, Minfong. Sing to the Dawn. New York. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., 1975. Story of Dawn, a young Thai girl, who wants to go to high school, but is faced with her father's disapproval.

Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki and James D. Houston. Farewell to Manzanar. New York: Bantam Books, 1973. Personal account of Jeanne's stay in Manzanar, one of the internment camps for people of Japanese descent during World War II. Easy reading.

Jones, Claire. The Chinese in America. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Co., 1972. This student text on the immigration and history of the Chinese in the United States discusses the early Chinese pioneers and present day attitudes toward Chinese Americans.

Karl, Terry and Gail Dolgin (eds.). Children of the Dragon. San Francisco: Peoples Press, 1974. A story of the people of Vietnam. In order to avoid the bombing in the city, a North Vietnamese boy is evacuated to a country where he lives with a cousin. Includes a short history of Vietnam in a chronological form.

Kelsey, Alice Geer. Land of the Morning. New York: Friendship Press, 1968. Collection of ten stories set in the Philippines featuring children and their experiences. Paternalism shows through in a few stories, as do some religious influences.

Leathers, Noel L., The Japanese in America. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Co., 1977. This student text examines the life of Japanese immigrants in America, their contributions, life in relocation centers, discrimination experiences, etc. The conclusion is somewhat misleading--the Japanese Americans are viewed as model citizens, with no juvenile delinquency and high professional occupation rates.

Means, Florence Crannell. The Moved-Outers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1972. One fictional Japanese American family's experiences during the war. Despite almost unbelievable odds, "both Sue and Kim were able to fight for and regain their faith in America."

Oakes, Vanya. Willy Wong: American. Eau Claire: E. M. Hale and Co., 1951. This story was published in 1951 so unsurprisingly contains some ethnocentric and sexist attitudes. Good discussion, however, of Chinese American history and concerns.

Pinkwater, Manus. Wingman. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1975. Although some of the illustrations (Fu Manchu mustaches) and information (Wing's father is a laundryman) may be reinforcing stereotypes, this book does attempt to portray the feelings of immigrant children. Wing, a Chinese American boy, has some problems at school until a "super hero" (Chinese also) helps restore his pride in his heritage.

Sone, Monica. Nisei Daughter. Boston: Atlanta-Little, Brown & Co., 1953. Japanese American girl (Nisei) tells what it was like to grow up on Seattle's waterfront. Describes childhood, her experiences during the war, her family's internment, and ending with her scholarship at Wendell College in Indiana. Easy reading--good case study.

Sung, Betty Lee. An Album of Chinese Americans. New York: Franklin Watts Co., 1977. Photographs and short explanations of various aspects of the Chinese American experience, i.e., history, education, holidays, etc. The book unfortunately includes erroneous information--one example of Chinese writing is shown upside down, and the Chinese year for 1977 is incorrect.

_____. The Chinese In America. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1972. An adaptation of the author's Mountain of Gold. Although the book attempts to provide the reader with a historical background of the Chinese American, it contains several misleading statements and illustrations.

Takashima, Shizuye. A Child in Prison Camp. New York: Tundra Books, 1971. This narrative describes the experiences of the many people of Japanese ancestry who were interned during W.W. II. The Japanese Canadian author was interred in Canada and the paintings illustrate her experiences.

Tran, Thai Nguyen. An Autobiography of a Chinese Boy From Taiwan. Long Beach: South East Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District. This book describes some aspects of the life of a 14 year old boy in Taiwan, his school, his family life, the language, dress, and holidays.

Uchida, Yoshiko. Journey Home. New York: Atheneum, 1978. This book follows one Japanese American family after their release from Topaz, one of the relocation camps in W.W. II. Their difficulties in making friends, finding employment, and renting a home are described. (An earlier book, Journey to Topaz, tells of Yuki's experiences in the relocation center.) The author is Japanese American and has written many books for children.

_____. Journey to Topaz. New York: Charles Scribner's and Sons, 1971. A factual account of the author's own experiences during the evacuation of Japanese Americans in W.W. II. The novel is written from a perspective that accepts and doesn't protest the circumstances that produced the camps. The author justifies the internment as an act of war hysteria.

_____. Samurai of Gold Hill. New York: Charles Scribner's and Sons,1972. Story of a young Japanese boy whose family seeks sanctuary in the U.S. The boy and his father work at the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony established in California in 1869.

Visual Communications. Asian American People and Places. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center, Inc., 1972. Nine stories in fold-out form, introducing contemporary Asian American life styles. A variety of roles and occupations are shown: Chinese produce men, Samoan minister, Korean teacher, Pilipino doctor, and a Japanese strawberry farming family.

Wong, Don and Irene Dea Collier. Chinese Americans Past and Present. San Francisco: The Association of Chinese Teachers, 1977. A collection of Chinese American readings and learning activities. Covers Chinese immigration to the United States, the railroad builders, autobiographical essays, stories,and discussion questions. Teacher's guides are also available.

Yee, Sylvia and Lisa Kokin. Got Me a Story To Tell. San Francisco: St. John's Educational Threshold Center, 1977. Five stories told by children of different ethnic backgrounds: Black, Latino, Chinese, Hindustani, and Pilipino. Because of the ethnic diversity, each story is unique, showing the varied composition of America.

Yep, Laurence. Child of the Owl. San Francisco: Harper and Row, 1977. A Twelve year-old street-wise girl who knows little about her Chinese heritage is sent to live with her grandmother in San Francisco's Chinatown as a background for this story about love and growing up.

_____. Dragon Wings. New York: Harper and Row, 1976. This 1976 Newberry Honor Book tells of a Chinese immigrant and his son who, in the early 1900's, dream of building a flying machine and succeed. In the new land, however, they are faced with prejudice, and the sacrifices and failures of living with discrimination. Much of the realities of San Francisco's Chinatown in the 1900's are depicted.

_____. Sweetwater. New York: Harper and Row, 1973. This is one of Yep's earlier children's novels. Tyree and Caley, two young inhabitants of the planet, Harmony, try to save their people from the Seadragon and the sea.

Miscellaneous Adult Reading

A. Multiethnic

Bullock, Paul (ed.). Minorities in the Labor Market. Los Angeles: Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, 1977.
These proceedings of a 1977 conference in Los Angeles describe the status of the Black, Asian American, Chicano, and Indian in the labor market. The Asian American discussion focuses on "Evidence for the Low Mobility of Asian Americans in the Labor Market."

Bureau of Census. 1970 Census of Population: National Origin and Language. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Carliner, David. The Rights of Aliens: The Basic ACLU Guide to an Alien's Rights. New York: Avon Books, 1977. Describes rights and how to protect them.

Chandras, Kananur V. (ed.). Racial Discrimination Against Neither-White-Nor-Black American Minorities. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, Inc., 1978. Looks at Native, Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and East Indian Americans. Purpose is "to provide the reader with a better understanding of the status of these less numerous American minority groups, their attempts to share in the American culture and their intra-group conflicts over methods of achieving equality of opportunity and their rights they should have as American citizens."

Ciardiello, Angelo V. Pluralism in America: Ten Ethnic Profiles. New York: Oxford Book Co., Inc., 1975. Profiles of ten different ethnic groups in the United States including the Chinese Americans and the Japanese Americans. Profiles are written for classroom use--discussion questions and photos are included.

Cleaerbaut, David (ed.). New Directions in Ethnic Studies: Minorities in America. Saratoga: Century Twenty One Publishing, 1981.
"...examines the issues of ethnicity and minority status...focusing on key concepts and processes in the field of ethnic and minority studies...(and) on specific ethnic or minority groups."

Council on Interracial Books for Children. Human (and Anti-Human) Values in Children's Books. New York: Racism and Sexism Resource Center for Educators, 1976. Guidelines for evaluation and comments on a variety of popular children's books are given in this edition. Evaluative criteria includes anti-racist/sexist/ageist, non-racist/sexist/ageist, and racist/sexist, etc.

Council on Interracial Books for Children. Stereotypes, Distortions and Omissions in U.S. History Textbooks. New York: Racism and Sexism Resource Center for Educators, 1977. Content analysis instrument for detecting racism and sexism, also supplemental information on Asian American, Black, Chicano, Native American, Pureto Rican, and women's history. Investigation of popular social studies textbooks for misleading or erroneous statements on the different minority groups.

Curry, Ann. Teaching About the Other Americans: Minorities in United States History. Saratoga: Century Twenty One Publishing, 1981.
Topics discussed include: problems of minorities, problems in teaching about other Americans, prejudice, role playing and games, speakers and discussions, teaching minorities about themselves and other minorities, films, art, poetry, music, and reading.

Daniels, Roger and Harry H. L. Kitano. American Racism: Exploration of the Nature of Prejudice. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1970. Inter-disciplinary approach to prejudice by a social scientist and a historian. The social scientist, Harry Kitano, is a Japanese American who was one of the 112,000 placed in internment camps during World War II.

Dinnerstein, Leonard and David M. Reimers. Ethnic Americans: A History of Immigration and Assimilation. New York: Harper and Row, 1975. The authors review the history of ethnic immigration to America since the 1840's and focus on the broad themes of ethnic history (e.g., conflict, patterns of mobility and assimilation, etc.). Several references are made to the experiences of the Chinese.

Espenshade, Edward B., Jr. (ed.). Goode's World Atlas. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1978.

Faderman, Lillian and Barbara Bradshaw. Speaking for Ourselves. Glenview: Scott, Foresman and Co., 1975. Anthology of ethnic American writings, Native American, Black American, Asian American, Hispanic American, Jewish American, and White Ethnic. Includes poems, stories, and old truths for each section.

Farrell, Edmund J., Thomas E. Gage, et.al. I/You - We/They. Glenview: Scott, Foresman and Co., 1976. Anthropology of multiethnic literature: Italian American, Black American, Asian American, Native American, Puerto Rican, and Jewish American.

Fersh, Seymour. Learning About Peoples and Cultures. Evanston: McDougal, Littell and Co., 1974. Student text on understanding cultures from non-ethnocentric perspective. Awareness of differing attitudes is emphasized.

Gomez, Rudolph, Clement Cottingham, et. al. The Social Reality of Ethnic America. Lexington: D. C. Heath and Co., 1974. The purpose of this text is to outline the needs and concerns of four ethnic groups in America: The Black, American Indian, Japanese American, and Mexican American. Several articles under each section contribute to the overview.

Grame, Theodore C. America's Ethnic Music. Tarpon Springs: Cultural Maintenance Associates, 1976. America's multiethnic personality is reflected in this collection of ethnic music from immigrants. Topics in this text include: immigrant songs, industrial music, songs of derision and conflict, religious music, festive songs, and secular vocal music.

Hammond Incorporated. Grosset World Atlas. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1974.

Heizer, Robert F. and Alan F. Almquist. The Other Californians. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. The discriminatory treatment of the Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, and Black Americans prior to 1920 is the subject matter of this book.

Jacobs, Paul and Saul Landau. To Serve the Devil, Vol. 1: Natives and Slaves. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. A look at the Indians, Blacks, and Chicanos in American history through documents.

Jacobs, Paul and Saul Landau. To Serve the Devil, Vol. 2: Colonials and Sojourners. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. A look at the Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, and Puerto Ricans in American history through documents.

Jones, Maldwyn Allen. American Immigration. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965. General history of the immigration of people to the United States, (their role as immigrants and emigrants). The book generally examines the European influx, only some mention of the Chinese and Japanese immigration is given.

Kumagai, Gloria L. Guidelines for Intercultural Non Sex-Biased Education Committees: 1977-1978. St. Paul: St. Paul Public School District.

Larson, E. Richard and Laughlin McDonald. The Rights of Racial Minorities. New York: Avon Books, 1980. Handbook of rights with listing of agencies offering legal aid to racial minorities. Covers voting, employment, education, housing, etc.

Light, Ivan H. Ethnic Enterprise in America. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973. "Business and Welfare Among Chinese, Japanese, and Blacks."

Locketz, Louise. Careers in Action/Minorities in Focus. St. Paul: St. Paul Public School Career Education, Independent School District #625. Collection of occupations held by minority people in the Twin Cities area (Asian American, Black, Chicano, and Native American).

McClard, Judy and Naomi Wall (eds.). Come With Us. Toronto: Women's Education Press, 1978. Children tell about coming to the United States and about their native countries through words and pictures.

McWilliams, Carey. Brothers Under the Skin. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1964. McWilliams examines the political and discriminatory experiences of several minority groups in America including the Japanese, Chinese, and Pilipino. The actions of the federal and state governments taken to alleviate the "minority problem" are examined.

Mirikitani, Janice, Louis Syquia, Jr., et. al. Time To Greez! San Francisco: Glide Publications/Third World Communications, 1975. A collection of poetry by Asian, Black, Indian, and Mexican American writers is presented in this book. The material is suitable for mature readers.

Morrissett, Irving (ed.). Concepts and Structure in the New Social Science Curricula. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1967.

Namias, June. First Generation: In the Words of Twentieth-Century American Immigrants. Boston: Beacon Press, 1978. An oral history collection of America's several immigrant groups are compiled in this book. The personal accounts are divided into immigration periods: 1900-1929, 1930-1945, 1946-1970.

Newman, Katharine D. (ed.). Ethnic American Short Stories. New York: Washington Square Press, 1975. Collection of 19 ethnic American short stories, including two Asian American entries.

Newsweek. Los Angeles: Newsweek, Inc., July 7, 1980. "The New Immigrants" by Jerry Adler, et al. This article shows the United States as a new home for refugees and immigrants from many nations.

Raynor, Dorka. Grandparents Around the World. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co., 1977. Book of beautiful photographs showing children with their grandparents in many countries.

_____. My Friends Live in Many Places. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co., 1980. Beautiful book of photographs of children from many countries.

Rosenfeld, Erwin and Harriet Geller. Afro-Asian Culture Studies. Woodbury: Barron's Educational Series, Inc., 1976. This social studies text relates universal concepts with seven cultural areas: The Soviet Union, the Middle East and North Africa, Africa, China, India and Pakistan, Southeast Asia, and Japan.

Social Science Education Consortium, Inc. Ethnic Heritage Studies Materials Analysis Instrument. Boulder: Social Science Education Consortium, Inc., 1975.

Spier, Peter. People. Garden City: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1980. This book introduces interesting ideas concerning different people and cultures around the world. Contains misleading information that teacher should discuss with students.

Stone, James C. and Donald P. DeNevi. Teaching Multi-Cultural Populations. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1971. Collection of articles related to multicultural education from five perspectives: Black, Puerto Rican, Mexican American, Indian, and Asian American.

Takaki, Ronald T. Iron Cages: Race and Culture in 19th Century America. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1979. A comparative analysis of domination of Blacks, Indians, Mexicans, and Asians in the United States, showing relationships. Examination of racism within political, social, and economic contents.

Task Force on Ethnic Studies Curriculum Guidelines. Curriculum Guidelines for Multi-Ethnic Education. Arlington: National Council for the Social Studies, 1976.

United States Commission on Civil Rights. Characters in Textbooks: A Review of the Literature. Washington, D. C.: United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1980. Discusses portrayal of females, older people and minorities, and the effects of textbooks on students.

United States Dept. of Commerce. Minority Owned Businesses: Asian Americans, American Indians, and Others. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1975. From: 1972 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises. This report provides a detailed statistical profile of minority business populations. Basic data on number of firms, gross receipts, and number of paid employees distributed geographically by industry, size of firm, and legal form of organization is covered.

Wheeler, Thomas C. (ed.). The Immigrant Experience. New York: Penguin Books Inc., 1971. Collection of personal essays written by nine different ethnic contributors. Includes an article written by the author, Jade Snow Wong, on a Chinese cultural up-bringing.

B. Asian American (deal with more than one Asian American ethnic group)

The Asia Society. Asia in American Textbooks. New York: The Asia Society, Inc., 1976. This booklet describes various interpretations of Asia in textbooks. Studies include the paternalistic views, stereotypic perceptions, negative portrayals, etc., of Asia and Asians provided in many textbooks. Useful as teacher resource manual--many analogies can be made between perceptions of Asians and Asian Americans.

Asian American Community. Yellow Pearl. New York: Basement Workshop, 1972. Collection of Asian American poetry, graphic arts, and song sheets. Some "four letter words." Some background in the history and culture of Asian Americans is needed to avoid reinforcing stereotypes in the book.

Asian Americans for Community Involvement, Inc. Why America? Palo Alto: Asian Americans for Community Involvement, Inc., 1978. Five Asian Americans (Phillip Vera Cruz, Lily Sung, Pete Silifan, Yumeno Fujino, and Yoneo Bepp) express their views on being an Asian American and answer questions from the audience. The text is from a transcript of a conference held by Asian Americans regarding community involvement.

Asian Americans for Fair Media. Asians and Media. Los Angeles: University of California. The purpose of this booklet is to inform the public of the Asian Americans for Fair Media organization and to provide resources to utilize the media. A brief introduction to the media's portrayals of Asian Americans is included.

_____. The Asian Image in the U.S. - Stereotypes and Realities. New York: Asian Americans for Fair Media, 1974. Handbook intended as a basic primer for the general public. Brief descriptions of the various stereotypes of Asian Americans, chronology of Asian American history, and short bibliography are included.

Asian American Student Association, California State University (ed.). Echoes from Gold Mountain. Los Angeles: Peace Press, 1978. "Gold Mountain" was to many early Asian immigrants, the name for America. The title of this anthology of creative writing by Asian Americans serves as a reminder of these early immigrants.

_____. Echoes from Gold Mountain. Los Angeles: Peace Press, 1979.

Asian American Studies, Berkeley Unified School District. Emerging. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1976. Collection of writings by Asian American high school students (Asian Student Union).

_____. From Bean Sprouts to Recycling. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District. Activities and information at the K-3 level on Asian American contributions in the environmental field. Several concepts are dealt with: population, needs of people, endangered species, pollution, and recycling.

_____. Reflections. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1977. Original writings by the Berkeley High School Asian Writer's Project.

_____. Sojourner. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1971.

_____. Sojourner II. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1972.

Asian American Studies, Berkeley Unified School District. Sojourner III. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1973.

_____. Sojourner IV. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1974

These four anthologies contain writings by the Asian Writers Project, a group of high school students. The poems, essays, and autobiographies explore the Asian American experience.

Asian American Studies, University of California (ed.). National Asian American Studies Conference II. San Jose: University of California, 1973. Summary of the Asian American conference covering some Asian American issues, e.g., education and the Asian women's movement.

Asian American Studies Center, University of California at Los Angeles. Contacts and Conflicts: The Asian Immigration Experience. Los Angeles: University of California, 1975. This student text presents short descriptions of the immigrations of different Asian groups to America. Each chapter deals with a specific Asian American group--their contributions, struggles, and immigration history. Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, and Samoan groups are included.

Bullard, Betty and Loretta Ryan (eds.). "Global Perspectives through Asian Experiences." Intercom, 89, 1978. The articles in this issue of Intercom were prepared in cooperation with the Asia Society and offer an alternative perspective to examining the world. The topics focus on Asian legends, literature, languages, maps, art, and values for the basis of the discussion.

Child Development Associate Consortium, Inc. Colloquy of Asian Amerians. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Education, 1975. The topics included in this book were presented at the 1975 Asian American Colloquy: history of Asian Americans, portrayal of Asian Americans in mass media, problems of bilinguality and monolinguality, and early childhood education.

Chin, Frank, et. al. Aiiieeeee! An Anthology of Asian American Writers. Garden City: Anchor Books, 1975. This is a collection of writings of 14 Americans of Japanese, Chinese, and Pilipino descent, including poetry, plays, short stories, and excerpts from novels.

Crowell, Suzanne (ed.). Civil Rights Digest, Vol. 9, No. 1, Fall 1976. The eleven articles in this issue focus on the Asian American experience in this country. Separate articles on Pilipino Americans, Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans, Korean Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Vietnamese refugees describe the history and heritage of these Asian American groups.

Dunn, Lynn P. Asian Americans: A Study Guide and Sourcebook. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1975. (One of four volume series on American minorities.) Three themes are covered: identity, conflict, and integration/nationalism. Study outlines are historical and chronological. "Notes and Sources" column gives references to sources, large bibliography (although not annotated). Primary emphasis on Chinese and Japanese immigration; the Koreans, Pilipinos, and Vietnamese are mentioned.

Gee, Emma (gen. ed.). Counterpoint: Perspectives on Asian Americans. Los Angeles: University of California, 1976. Comprehensive collection of articles on and by Asian Americans. Three major headings: "Critical Perspectives," "Contemporary Issues," and "Interactive," includes essays on Asian history, education issues, stereotyping through the media, labor immigrations, short stories, and poetry.

Governor's Interracial Commission of Minnesota. The Oriental in Minnesota. St. Paul: Governor's Interracial Commission, 1949. Report from 1949 on the three major Asian ethnic groups in Minnesota, the Chinese, Japanese, and Pilipino. Describes local businesses and occupations among these groups and their sociological status.

Hammond, Harold E. China, Japan, Korea. New York: Cambridge Book Co., 1975. Although this text contains some geographical and economic data on the East Asian countries, the underlying themes of American democracy and free enterprise bias the content. The Asian countries are viewed as "catching up" with "Western" technology.

Heinz, A. Elgin. Asian Studies in American Secondary Education. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. This publication is a report on two conferences that were concerned with improving the Asian studies content in American secondary education.

Hongo, Garrett Kaoru, et. al. The Buddha Bandits Down Highway 99. Mountain View: Buddahead Press, 1978. The poetry of three contemporary Asian Americans, Lawson F. Inada, Garrett Kaoru Hongo, and Alan Chong Lau, are compiled in this book. Much of the poetry deals with the Asian American experience.

Hoyt, Edwin P. Asians in the West. Nashville: Thomas Nelson Inc., 1974. This book gives very brief descriptions of the experiences of Asian immigrants in the United States.

Hsu, Kai-Yu and Helen Palubinskas. Asian-American Authors. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1972. Contains selections of prose and poetry by Chinese, Japanese, and Pilipino American writers. This is a good introduction to Asian American literature and is tailored for high school students, but some of it is suitable for younger students. The authors include questions at the end of each selection. Some of the ideas may be misinterpreted if you do not have a strong background in Asian American history and culture.

Hundley, Norris (ed.). The Asian American. Santa Barbara: Clio Press, Inc., 1976. A series of articles from the Pacific Historical Review journal are presented in this book. Articles deal with the Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, and East Indian American experience.

Hannan, C.T. Cultural Adaptation of Asian Immigrants: First and Second Generation. London: Dillon's University Book Shop, Ltd., 1978. This study researches the assimilation of Asians in Great Britain and focuses on several questions: To what extent are Asians adapting to their new environment? Which cultural traits disappear first? What effect does intermarriage have on assimilation?

Kearny Street Workshop. 1978 International Hotel Calendar. San Francisco: Kearny Street Workshop, 1978. Calendar including photographs of the tenants and struggle of the International Hotel which provided low income housing to Asian Americans in San Francisco.

_____. We Won't Move. San Francisco: Kearny Street Workshop, 1977. Poems and photographs of the International Hotel struggle for low cost housing for its tenants.

Kim, Bok-Lim C. The Asian Americans: Changing Patterns, Changing Needs. Montclair: Association of Korean Christian Scholars in North America, Inc., 1978. "...this book presents a comprehensive and challenging picture of the service needs, problem-solving strategies, and service utilization patterns of four Asian American groups," the Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, and Korean Americans.

Lyman, Stanford L. The Asian in North America. Santa Barbara: Clio Press, Inc., 1977. Contents include articles, essays, and lectures on Chinese Americans and Japanese Americans. Several Asian American books are also reviewed.

Mark, Diane Mei Lin. Pearls. Springfield: Educational Film Center, 1979. This is the instructor's manual for the six television programs series, "Pearls." The programs focuses on different issues: Asian American needs and concerns, Asian American women, the relocation camps, stereotyping, and Pilipino labor unions, etc. The manual provides further reading and background information for each of the one half hour programs.

McWilliams, Carey. Factories in the Field. Santa Barbara: Peregrine Smith, Inc., 1978. Factories in the Field describes the social and ethnic history of California. McWilliams examines how California agriculture is controlled by feudal empires, how farming has been replaced by industrialized agriculture, and what effects these changes have on the farmers. The experiences of the early Chinese, Japanese, and Pilipino farm workers are described.

Melendy, H. Brett. Asians in America: Filipinos, Koreans, and East Indians. Boston: G.K. Hall and Co., 1977. A comprehensive account of the immigration of the Pilipinos, Koreans, and East Indians is provided in this text. The economic and social adjustments of these immigrants are also analyzed.

Merwin, W.S. Asian Figures. New York: Atheneum, 1975. A collection of Korean, Burmese, Japanese, Pilipino, Chinese, Malayan, and Laotian figures of speech is presented in this book.

Miyagawa, Richard M., et. al. Asian-American History. Pasadena: Pasadena Unified School District, 1974. An Asian American history "textbook" covering the history of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Pilipinos in America. Includes a section on the current Asian American community and an annotated bibliography.

New York State Advisory Committee to U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Asian Americans: An Agenda for Action: A Conference Summary. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1980. Summaries of workshops on unemployment, voter participation, youth, and the elderly.

_____. The Forgotten Minority: Asian Americans in New York City. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, November 1977. "...reviews difficulties faced by Asian American communities in immigration and employment. It also studies problems faced by this minority group stemming from stereotyping in the media.

Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 43, No. 4, November 1974. This issue of the Review deals with Asian Americans. Subjects include San Francisco's Chinatown, 1850-1910, Japanese Americans, Pilipinos, Korean experience in America (1903-1924), and the East Indian community in the United States.

Project Staff, Division of Career and Continuing Education. Bridging the Asian Language and Cultural Gap. Los Angeles: Los Angeles Unified School District, 1971-74. Articles on the "typical" Asian values, (respect for teachers, elders, education, etc.), written for bilingual teachers or educators of immigrant Asian students.

Roberts, Brian (ed.). They Cast a Long Shadow. Bainbridge Island: Bainbridge Island School District No. 303, 1975. History of Asian American people on Bainbridge Island. Describes work at the sawmill, strawberry farming, the evacuation period, and the present population of Bainbridge Island.

Saloy, Mona Lisa and Lawrence Matsuda (eds.). An Ethnic Anthology. Olympia: Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1975. This collection of writings by minority children expresses the feelings and experiences they share.

Scott, Virginia (ed.). American Born and Foreign: An Anthology of Asian American Poetry. New York: Sunbury, 1979. These poems, written by Asian Americans, deal with the following themes: working mothers and fathers, rituals, Chinatown, alienation, relationships, passion, and visions.

Sen, Sondra. The Asian Indians in America: A Curriculum Resource Handbook for Teachers. New York: Association of Indians in America, Inc., 1978. This curriculum handbook provides teachers with background information and resource materials on the Asian Indians. The first section expands on the content of the audio-visual program, "Introducing the Asian Indians in America." The history, culture, and contemporary life styles of Asian Indians are described. The second section identifies ways of integrating Asian Indian studies into the classroom.

Sue, Stanley and Harry H.L. Kitano (eds.). "Asian Americans: A Success Story?" Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 29, No. 2, 1973. This special issue includes essays on the acceptance of Asian Americans, psychological status, and interpersonal relationships.

Sue, Stanley and Nathaniel N. Wagner. Asian-Americans: Psychological Perspectives. Palo Alto: Science and Behavior Books, Inc., 1973. The several articles in this book present issues related to the psychological status of Asian Americans. Chapter topics include "Assimilation," "Personality," "Mental Health," and "Contemporary Issues."

Sue, Stanley, et. al. Asian-Americans: Social and Psychological Perspectives, Vol. II. Palo Alto: Science and Behavior Books, Inc., 1980. This volume presents 21 social science articles dealing with Asian Americans.

Tachiki, Amy, et. al. (eds.) Roots: An Asian American Reader. Los Angeles: University of California, 1971. Basic text on Asian Americans divided into three parts: history, identity, and community. Interviews and poems are integrated into the articles--everything written by and for Asian Americans.

U.S. Bureau of Census. Detailed Characteristics - Minnesota 1970 Census of Population. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Bureau of Census. Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos in the U.S.: 1970 Census of Population. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. Maps and tables from the 1970 U.S. census concerning statistics on the Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Pilipinos in the U.S. Useful material for study of Asian American groups, although statistical surveys should be critically interpreted.

_____. We, The Asian Americans. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. Reprints of a report by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of Census) (1970) focusing on Asian Americans, specifically Chinese, Japanese, and Pilipino Americans. Bar graphs of incomes, living patterns, urban populations, and native vs. foreign born populations are provided.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Civil Rights Issues of Asian and Pacific Americans: Myths and Realities. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1979. This book includes papers presented on the following issues: census, women, immigration, Pacific Americans, education, employment, housing, health, and social services.

_____. Success of Asian Americans: Fact or Fiction? Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, September 1980. Reports results of a consultation on civil rights issues of Asian and Pacific Americans. "Reviews the 'success' literature and recent studies on the economic status of Asian Americans. It examines the stereotype of success and presents a picture of the educational, economic, and occupational status of Asian Americans."

Visual Communications/Asian American Studies Central, Inc. In Movement: A Pictorial History of Asian America. Los Angeles: Visual Communications/Asian American Studies Central, Inc., 1977. Photographic history of the immigration, work, and community of the Asian American people. Captions accompanying pictures offer detailed descriptions.

Wand, David Hsin-Fu. Asian-American Heritage. New York: Washington Square Press, 1974. Collection of stories, poetry, essays, novel exerpts, and oral poetry by Asian Americans.

White, JoAnn. Impact! Asian Views of the West. New York: Julian Messner, 1971. A collection of writings by Asians reacting to Western influences--some views are complimentary, others are rejecting.

Wong, Eugene Franklin. On Visual Media Racism. New York: Arno Press, 1978. A comprehensive investigation of the history of Asians in the media is presented in this dissertation. The role of Asians in the media and attitudes of the public towards them are examined in pre-World War II films and post-World War II films. Interviews with Asian American actors and actresses follow the study.

C. Chinese American

Bergsma, Lily Chu. A Cross-Cultural Study of Conformity in Americans and Chinese. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1977. A study on the differences of conformity between the Chinese and Americans. The Chinese subjects were shown to be more dependent, conforming, and sensitive to social influences than the American subjects. This study should be considered along with the cultural differences between the Chinese and Americans. Conformity should not be considered a negative behavior.

Bueler, William M. Chinese Sayings. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1977. This book contains 500 Chinese idioms and sayings.

Center for Teaching About China. Materials from China for Pre-School and Elementary Teachers. Chicago: Center for Teaching About China. A collection of children's stories, paintings, posters, magazines, paper cuts, and maps are presented in this kit to help introduce China to elementary students.

_____. Materials from China for Secondary School Teachers. Chicago: Center for Teaching About China. Articles, books, magazines, posters, maps, and other visual aids present some information on the life and the people of China today. Subjects include: health, literature, agriculture, geography, music, art, and philosophy.

_____. Teacher's Introduction to the People's Republic of China--A Basic Packet. Chicago: The Center for Teaching About China. A selection of articles, pamphlets, and journals to give teachers a background on life in China today. Subjects include: geography, health, education, communes, work, and home life.

Chen, I. Hsuan Julia. The Chinese Community in New York, 1920-1940. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1974. The settlement of New York's Chinatown is outlined from the early Chinese immigrants in 1870 and the festivals and organizations, to the Chinese community in 1940.

Chen, Jack. The Chinese of America. San Francisco: Harper and Row Publishers, Inc., 1980. An account of the economics, cultural, and political aspects of the Chinese American experiences from early immigration to present achievements and problems.

Chin, Art. Golden Tassels. Seattle: Art Chin, 1977. History of the Chinese in Washington, 1857-1977. It covers the roots of coolie labor in America, the Chinese pioneers of Washington, and the Chinese in Washington during the 20th century.

Chinatown Teen Post. Chinatown Teen Post: Anthology. Los Angeles: Chinatown Teen Post, 1978. This volume was developed by young Chinese Americans and contains writings which reflect their ethnicity.

Chinese Historical Society of America. The Life, Influence and the Role Of The Chinese In The United States 1776-1960. San Francisco: American Revolution Bicentennial, Administration & San Francisco Twin Bicentennial, Inc., 1976. Some presentations include history of San Francisco's Chinatown, Chinese in Hawaii, textbook distortions, Chinese immigration, discriminatory cases, and a pioneer Chinese family.

Chinese Information Service. Chinese Resources. New York: Chinese Information Service, 1978. Pamphlets, guides, maps, brochures, and short descriptions are included in this collection of Chinese resources. Various aspects of Chinese culture are introduced with an emphasis on the heritage of the Taiwanese.

Chinn, Thomas W. A History of Chinese in California. San Francisco: Chinese Historical Society of America, 1975. This comprehensive account of the Chinese in California includes descriptions of the geographical regions in China from where the Chinese emigrated, the early passage systems, the discriminatory laws affecting the Chinese, and community life in the Chinatowns.

Chu, Daniel and Samuel Chu. Passage to the Golden Gate. Garden City: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1967. A limited history of the Chinese in America to 1910. Emphasis on the railroad construction in the West. Should be used as supplementary material, not basic text.

Chu, Louis. Eat a Bowl of Tea. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1979. This novel describes the everyday life in an American Chinatown. Chinatown's bachelor society, Tong leaders, mah-jong clubhouses, etc., are part of this perspective of the Chinese community in New York. For mature readers.

Clark, Leon E. and Peter J. Seybolt (eds.). Through Chinese Eyes, Vol. 1 - Revolution: A Nation Stands Up. New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc., 1974. Student text with teachers' manuals (readings, discussion questions, and activities) are included. For study of the Chinese in China.

_____. Through Chinese Eyes, Teacher Lesson Plans for Vol. 1 - Revolution: A Nation Stands Up. New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc. See Through Chinese Eyes, Vol. 1 - Revolution: A Nation Stands Up.

_____. Through Chinese Eyes, Vol. 2 - Transformation: Building A New Society. New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc., 1974. See Through Chinese Eyes, Vol. 1 - Revolution: A Nation Stand Up.

_____. Through Chinese Eyes, Teacher Lesson Plans for Vol. 2 - Transformation: Building a New Society. New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc. See Through Chinese Eyes, Vol. 1 - Revolution: A Nation Stands Up.

Condit, Ira M. The Chinaman As We See Him. Newark: Arno Press, Inc., 1978. Written in 1900, this book researches the immigration of the Chinese to America and concentrates on cultural traditions and events. Because the writing is historical, the content tends to be ethnocentric and anthropological.

Courtney, William J. San Francisco Anti-Chinese Ordinances, 1850-1900. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1974. Dissertation covering 50 years of anti-Chinese legislation. Written in 1956, the paper contains some historical inaccuracies and misconceptions. For example, no mention is made of the recruitment for Chinese laborers in China as one reason for their immigration. Phrases such as "yellow man" and "nattily dressed" are also used to describe the Chinese Americans.

Dare, Kathryn. The Chinese Fortune Calendar. Kathryn Dare. This booklet gives a brief description of each animal cycle in the Chinese zodiac system.

Fan,Ting C. Chinese Residents in Chicago. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1974. This history of Chinese immigration to Chicago (up to 1920) is presented under several topic headings: Population distribution, Living conditions, Occupations, Educational status, Criminality, Organizations, and Problems of the Chinese community.

Fawdry, Marguerite. Chinese Childhood. Woodbury: Barron's, 1977. "A miscellany of mythology, folklore, fact and fable." Includes descriptions of toys, games, many photographs,and illustrations.

Fong, Stanley L. M. The Assimilation of Chinese in America: Changes in Orientation & Social Perception. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1974. A sociological study on the assimilation/acculturation patterns of Chinese American college students.

Foreign Languages Press. Chinese Literature. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1978. The three short stories and several articles on literature and art included in this book reflect the Chinese socialist philosophy.

Fullard, Harold (ed.). China In Maps. Chicago: Denoyer-Geppert, 1968.

Getting Together Staff. Chinese-American Workers: Past & Present. San Francisco: Graphic Arts International Union, 1970. Anthology of articles presenting some aspects of the Chinese working people in the United States. Articles are divided into five general sections: History, Present Conditions, Women, Youth, and Culture. Collected from Getting Together, a Chinese American bilingual newspaper in San Francisco.

Goo, Thomas York-Tong. Before the Gods. New York: Helios Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1976. A young Chinese boy leaves his Hawaiian home and describes his life in China.

Goodrich, L. Carrington and Nigel Cameron. The Face of China 1860-1912. Millertown: Aperture, Inc., 1978. A collection of historical photographs of China showing the land, people,and culture is presented in this book. Several informational notes accompany the photographs. This text can be used to show students the time period in which many of the early Chinese in America immigrated.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. The Twelve Animals of the Chinese Zodiac. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1979. This booklet lists the 12 animals of the lunar zodiac system and describes the corresponding personalities of each animal.

Ho, Ping-Ti. "The Loess and the Origin of Chinese Agriculture." American Historical Review, October 1969.

Hsu, Francis L. K. The Challenge of the American Dream: Minorities in American Life: The Chinese in the United States. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1975. (From Minorities in American Life Series.) Scholarly study of the Chinese situation in America; language, family, prejudice are a few of the topics covered.

Integrated Education Associates. Chinese-Americans: School and Community Problems. Evanston: Integrated Education Associates, School of Education, 1972. Compilation of articles on various Chinese communities in United States; subjects range from schooling and employment to language and elderly poor needs.

Kingston, Maxine Hong. China Men. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1980. This is a description of men in the author's life, combining childhood memories and fantasies.

_____. The Woman Warrior, Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts. New York: Borzoi Books, 1975. A wonderful first person account of a Chinese immigrant growing up in present day America. The "ghosts" refer to the Chinese traditions the family brought over and to the new American "ghosts" (the Western culture). Descriptions of the working conditions in a Chinese laundry are vivid.

Kwok, Irene. Chinese Cultural Resource Book. San Francisco: San Francisco Unified School District, Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program, 1976. Collection of activities, folk tales, poems, games, songs, etc., on the Chinese culture. Some of these contents are still practiced in the Chinese American communities today. This bilingual book can be extremely useful for elementary teachers.

Lai, Him Mark, Genny Lim, and Judy Yung. Island: Poetry and History of Chinese Immigrants on Angel Island 1910-1940. San Francisco: History of Chinese Detained on Island (HOCDOI), 1980. Angel Island was the entry point and detention headquarters for most of the Chinese immigrants between 1910-1940. As the periods of detention for some stretched into years, poetry expressing loneliness, frustration, outrage, and humiliation began appearing on the barrack walls. This book contains translations of those poems as well as interviews with some who were detained there.

Law, Yip Wang. Things Chinese. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific Educational Foundations. This provides brief descriptions of Chinese articles under four categories: Clothing, Writing and Painting, Toys and Crafts, and Eating Utensils. It also includes the abacus, recipes, and addresses for purchasing these materials.

Leong, Monfoon. Number One Son. San Francisco: East/West Publishing Co., 1975. A collection of short stories by a Chinese American author is presented in this book. Many of these stories deal with the history of the Chinese in America.

Martin, Mildred C. Chinatown's Angry Angel: The Story of Donaldina Cameron. Palo Alto: Pacific Books, 1977. Text and photographs illustrate the history of Ms. Cameron's involvement with young and homeless Chinese girls in early 1900 Chinatown. Ms. Cameron established a home for young women as a hostel from the slave trade.

McCunn, Ruthanne Lum. An Illustrated History of the Chinese in America. San Francisco: Design Enterprises of San Francisco, 1979. This student text covers the early migration of Asians across the Bering Straits and describes the history of the Chinese in this country. The book was written on a fifth grade reading level and is accompanied with a teacher's guide.

Nee, Victor G. and Brett DeBary Nee. Longtime Californ: A Documentary Study of an American Chinatown. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1974. A comprehensive study of the evolution of the Chinese community in San Francisco through interviews and conversations with the people. Traces the historical development from the late 19th century to the present. Context includes: The Bachelor Society, the refugees(returned students), the family, the emergence of a new working class, and radicals and the new vision.

Saxton, Alexander. The Indispensable Enemy. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. Detailed study of the anti-Chinese labor movement in California from the late 1800's until W.W. II. Saxton attributes the anti-Chinese feelings to a racial definition of nationality not economics.

Shaplen, Robert. Imagination XVIII: Hong Kong. New York: Champion Papers, 1974. Collection of photos, illustrations, posters, and descriptions of different aspects of the Chinese culture. Although all Chinese Americans aren't familiar with these aspects, this book can be used to show some cultural ties many Chinese Americans share with China (e.g., food, religion).

Stevens, Larry. Chinese Americans: A Brief History. Stockton: Relevant Instructional Materials, 1970. Booklet outlines the history of the Chinese American. Short discussions include: The early Chinese immigration, their labor contributions, the Chinese business stereotyping, famous Chinese people, Chinese cultures in America, and problems of the Chinese in America. Note: The booklet uses "Chinese" to describe both national Chinese and Chinese Americans and should be read with caution. The sections on the Americanization and culture of the Chinese in America should also be read critically. Acculturation does not necessarily mean total assimilation.

Sung, Betty Lee. Chinese American Manpower and Employment. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Education, 1975. This study of the economic characteristics and occupational status of the Chinese in the United States provides a demographic profile of this ethnic group. Findings include patterns of immigration, educational level, labor force pattern, etc.

_____. Statistical Profile of the Chinese in the United States: 1970 Census. New York: Department of Asian Studies, City College of New York. Selected statistics on the Chinese (from the 1970 census) cover social characteristics for Minnesota Chinese Americans.

_____. The Story of the Chinese in America. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1967. This book traces Chinese American history from early immigration to the "successful" life styles of Chinese Americans today. Provides a good historical background and understanding of the early Chinese pioneer.

Sung, Betty Lee. Transplanted Chinese Children. New York: Department of Asian Studies, City University of New York, 1979. Report on impact of immigration on Chinese Children. Issues discussed include: geographic concentration, bilingual education, bicultural conflict, Chinatown gangs, the changing Chinese American family.

Telemaque, Eleanor Wong. It's Crazy to Stay Chinese in Minnesota. New York: Thomas Nelson, Inc., 1978. Ching Wing, a young Chinese American girl growing up in a small Minnesota town, wants to be more "American" and go to the university. Ching helps her family with their restaurant and dreads having to spend her life there.

Tran, Thai Nguyen. A Brief History of the Chinese Immigration to America. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, SEAL Project. This brief outline of Chinese immigration describes the development of anti-Chinese sentiment and the misinformation about Chinatowns.

_____. A Brief Introduction to the Chinese Culture. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, SEAL Project. This brief paper identifies the stereotypes regarding the Chinese in America and explains their invalidity.

Tung, William L. The Chinese in America - 1820-1973. Dobbs Ferry: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1974. Detailed compilation of significant documents, events, and a bibliography dealing with the history of the Chinese in the U.S. The bibliography is extensive although not annotated and the appendix lists several Chinese organizations and no addresses.

Wei Min She Labor Committee. Chinese Working People in America. San Francisco: United Front Press, 1974. Pictorial history of the Chinese American labor covering the immigration, manufacturing force, unions, and anti-Chinese legislation.

Wilson, Carol Green. Chinatown Quest: One Hundred Years of Donaldina Cameron House, 1874-1974. San Francisco: California Historical Society with Donaldina Cameron House, 1974. This revised edition recounts the history of the Donaldina Cameron House and the woman behind it. Ms. Cameron devoted her life to combat the abuse and prostitution of many young Chinese girls in the early 1900's.

Wong, James I. Aspirations and Frustrations of the Chinese Youth in the San Francisco Bay Area: Aspersions upon the Societal Scheme. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1977. Examination of the frustrations of the Chinese in the U.S. Section I looks at the negative receptivity given to the early Chinese immigrants and later established families. Section II studies the cultural frustrations of the Chinese youth, and Section III reviews the results of questionnaires and interviews with Chinese youths in the U.S.

Wong, Shawn. Homebase. New York: I. Reed Books, 1979. This novel describes the experiences of an immigrant from China in the 1850's from his great-grandson's perspective.

Wu, Cheng-Tsu. Chink! New York: World Publishing Co., Times Mirror, 1972. A documentary history of anti-Chinese prejudice in America (discriminatory laws, slurs, and stereotypic media portrayals).

D. Japanese American

Akutagawa, Ryunosuke. Kappa. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1976. Considered a satire on his life and times. It describes Kappaland and its strange people.

Ano, Masaharu. "Loyal Linguists: Nisei of World War II Learned Japanese in Minnesota." St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota History, Vol. 45, No. 7, Fall 1977. This article is on the Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS) stationed in Fort Snelling, MN during World War II.

Boddy, E. Manchester. Japanese in America. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1970. This report was written in 1931 and attempts to provide Americans with facts about the new ethnic group in hopes of alleviating racial tensions. Issues include: how to Americanize the Japanese, the California school episode, the "Gentlemen's Agreement," and the attitudes toward the Japanese in California.

Bosworth, Allan R. America's Concentration Camps. New York: W.W. Norton and Co., Inc., 1967. Story of the relocation of 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry. It includes photographs of the evacuation and camp life.

Broom, Leonard and John I. Kitsuse. The Managed Casualty: The Japanese-American Family in World War II. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1973. A sociological look at Japanese families during World War II. Their adjustment to the relocation and the eventual release are described in ten case studies. Each case study is preceded by a brief introduction to the Japanese family's cultural origin and the atmosphere of the nation prior to World War II. Minimal descriptions of governmental policies are provided.

Chuman, Frank F. The Bamboo People: The Law and Japanese Americans. Del Mar: Publisher's Inc., 1976. A good, comprehensive legal history of the people of Japanese ancestry in America. Discussions of early Alien Land Laws, U.S. immigration policies, "Yellow Peril" propaganda, the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924, JACL, commercial fishing cases, evacuation claims are included in the contents. The book ends with a chapter on statutes and court decisions that benefited all minorities (e.g., anti-miscegenation statutes, immigration, etc.).

Clark, Leon and Jack Strauss. Through Japanese Eyes: Lesson Plans - The Past - The Road From Isolation, Vol. 1. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974.

_____. Through Japanese Eyes: The Past - The Road From Isolation, Vol. 1. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974.

_____. Through Japanese Eyes: The Present - Coping With Affluence, Vol. 2. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974. For study on the Japanese in Japan, not Japanese Americans. It begins with the notion of Japan as economically and technologically prosperous.

_____. Through Japanese Eyes: Lesson Plans for the Present - Coping With Affluence. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974. This is the same book as The Present - Coping With Affluence from Through Japanese Eyes.

Clavell, James. Shōgun. New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1975. A novel about Japan during the 16th century, the Samurai, customs, and fictionalized history of Japan. One of the first Caucasians is the main characters.

Connor, John W. A Study of the Marital Stability of Japanese War Brides. R & E Research Associates, 1976. Between 1947 and 1961 more than 46,000 American men married Japanese women. This study investigates the stability of a sample of these marriages and found that these marriages were at least as stable as the American control group.

Conrat, Maisie and Richard Conrat. Executive Order 9066. San Francisco: The California Historical Society, 1972. A pictorial essay of the internment of persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

Conroy, Hilary and T. Scott Miyakawa. East Across the Pacific. Santa Barbara: CLIO Press, American Bibliography Center, 1972. Historial and sociological studies of Japanese immigration and assimilation. Essays on the immigration to Hawaii and the U.S. More for teacher reference and information than for students.

Consulate General of Japan. Facts About Japan. Chicago: Consulate General of Japan.

_____. The Japan of Today. Chicago: Consulate General of Japan.

Daniels, Roger. The Decision to Relocate the Japanese Americans. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1975. In-depth investigation of the decision to relocate 110,000 persons of Japanese descent during World War II.

Embrey, Sue Kunitomi. The Lost Years 1942-46. Los Angeles: Moonlight Publications, Gidra, Inc., 1972. Excerpts from various sources related to the Japanese relocation during World War II are included in this book. The chronology of events, poems, and articles were compiled in an attempt to give an overview of the Internment Period: 1942-46.

Esterovich, Adam S. Japanese in the City of San Francisco. San Francisco: Robert D. Reed - R & E Research Associates, 1971. The report, written in 1906, investigates the situations that affected Japanese in San Francisco. Three main topics were examined: the exclusion of Japanese from San Francisco schools, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants, and violence against the Japanese.

Fukei, Budd. The Japanese American Story. Minneapolis: The Dillon Preas, 1976. General discussion on some Japanese American experiences such as intermarriage, religion, culture, etc.

Garrett, Jessie A. and Ronald C. Larson. Camp and Community. Fullerton: California State University, 1977. Oral history anthology of interviews with the Owens Valley community, where Manzanar, one of the World War II relocation centers was located.

Grodzins, Morton. Americans Betrayed: Politi:s and the Japanese Evacuation. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1969. In-depth study of the decision to relocate people of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Investigation of various regional pressure groups for and against the evacuation is covered in Part I. Part II deals with the formation of national policy from the administrative, legislative, and judiciary perspective. Informative illustrations and tables relating to the evacuation are also included.

Hannon, James J. Nasakenai (We are Forsaken). San Diego: Grosmont Press, Inc., 1977. A ficticious account of one Japanese American family's experiences during the internment years of World War II.

Henderson, Harold G. An Introduction to Haiku. Garden City: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1958. This anthology contains haiku poetry and Boshaō, his pupils, and other early Japanese poets.

Hosokawa, Bill. Nisei: The Quiet Americans. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1969. A comprehensive account of Japanese in America: "First contacts and the U.S. problems and achievements as immigrants, life in Japanese American communities, growth of political and social awareness among the American born (Nisei), and search for identity." Standard reference.

_____. Thirty-Five Years in the Frying Pan. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1978. Bill Hosokawa has collected his best columns from Pacific Citizen newspaper and included background information. The experiences of the Japanese American life during the war and postwar years are described.

Howe, G., P. Nagatani, and S. Rankin (eds.). Two Views of Manzanar. Los Angeles: Regents of the University of California, Frederick S. Wright Art Gallery, UCLA, 1978. These are photographs of Toyo Miyatake, a Japanese American photographer interned in the Manzanar Relocation Camp, and Ansel Adams, the well-known photographer. Both photographed the relocation camp experience.

Ishigo, Estelle. Lone Heart Mountain. Los Angeles: Anderson, Ritchie and Simon, 1975. Sketches and text about life in Pomona Assembly (Heart Mt., Wyoming) written by the wife of a Japanese American. The white author chose to accompany her husband into the camp.

Japanese American Citizens League. The Experience of Japanese Americans in the U.S. San Francisco: Advisory Council to the Ethnic Heritage, Project of the JACL. A teacher's resource manual on the Japanese in America. Historical notes are included along with detailed instructional activities for grades K-12.

Japanese American Curriculum Project. Concentration Camp U.S.A. Regulations: Wartime Civil Control Administration, July 18, 1941. San Mateo: Japanese American Curriculum Project, 1973. Extensive compilation of official regulations concerning the internment of the Japanese Americans in World War II, e.g., contracts and articles, possession of liquor, postal service, visitor policies, wages and hours, evacuee transfers. A listing of resources related specifically to the internment camps is included.

Japanese American Curriculum Project. Little Citizens Speak. San Mateo: Japanese American Curriculum Project, 1974. Excerpt from a magazine printed in the Topaz Relocation Camp during World War II. Little Citizens Speak is a part of that magazine written by 7th graders in Topaz. The children write about their pre-evacuation and what happened after. Pictures drawn by students are included throughout the text.

Japanese American Curriculum Project. Wartime Hysteria: The Role of the Press. San Mateo: Japanese American Curriculum Project, 1973. Collection of primary materials (newspaper and magazine clippings) gathered during the time of December 7, 1941 pertaining to the Japanese in America. Note: This booklet should be used as an example of how the press covered the internment and their justification for it. Current historical materials on the Japanese Americans should be introduced as a contrast. A comprehensive listing of related books and audiovisuals are included in the booklet.

Japanese Canadian Cultural Center. Proceedings of the Japanese Canadian Centennial Youth Conference. Toronto: Japanese Canadian Cultural Center, 1977. Included are highlights of lectures and seminars on topics such as the arts, business, education, and politics.

Johnson, Jinna. A Thousand Petals - Haiku and Tanka. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1971. This book contains a collection of haiku and tanka (forms of Japanese poetry) written by an American.

Kaneshiro, Takeo. Internees - War Relocation Center Memoirs and Diaries. New York: Vantage Press, Inc., 1976. Experiences of four Japanese Americans interned during World War II are described in their memoirs and diaries.

Kitano, Harry H.L. Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Subculture. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969. A sociological study accompanied by a brief history. The Japanese Americans should not be used as an example of a "success story" or minority Horatio Alger story as indicated in the preface. The examination of cultural values is not necessarily complete nor correct. This book is a supplementary text which should be read critically.

Kiyooka, Chiyono Sugimoto. But the Ships are Sailing - Sailing. San Francisco: Heian International Publishing Co., 1960. The author of this book writes of her family's experiences during the occupation of Japan and of her feelings living in two countries, Japan and America. The author's mother wrote the popular book, A Daughter of the Samurai.

Kojima, Takashi. The Japanese Abacus: Its Use and Theory. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1954. This is an introduction to the abacus which includes exercises. Chapters on the abacus vs. the calculator, a brief history of the abacus, basic calculations, etc.

Kuramoto, Ford H. A History of the Shonien, 1914-1972. An Account of a Program of Institutional Care of Japanese Children in Los Angeles. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1976. Study of the Shonien, the Japanese Children's Home of Los Angeles, between the years 1914 and 1972. This study covers the establishment of the home, the internment of the children during the war, and the subsequent resettlement.

Laing, Michiyo, Carl Laing, and et. al. (eds.). Issei Christians. Sacramento: The Issei Oral History Project, Inc., 1977. This edition was prepared by the Issei Oral History Project for the centennial of the Japanese Christian Mission in North America. The story is told of six Isseis' struggle during the Depression, World War II, the evacuation, and their return home.

Lange, Dorothea. The Making of a Documentary Photographer. Berkeley: The University of California, 1968. This volum of interviews with the well-known photographer Dorothea Lange, contains her perceptions of the relocation camps she photographed during World War II. This reference book may be used in the AARC.

Mason, William M. and John A. McKinstry. The Japanese of Los Angeles: 1869-1920. Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 1969. A California Bicentennial Publication on the Japanese in Los Angeles, e.g., immigration, early occupations, and communities.

Matsuoka, Jack. Camp II, Block 211. San Francisco: Japan Publications, Inc., 1974. World War II in Poston, Arizona, is the setting for this cartoon collection depicting life in the War Relocation Center. The author drew these sketches while interned in the camp during his teen years.

Miyakawa, Edward. Tule Lake. Waldport: House by the Sea Publishing Co, 1979. A novel about the Japanese Americans in Tule Lake Relocation Center during World War II.

Montero, Darrel and Ronald Tsukashima. "Assimilation and Educational Achievement: The Case of the Second Generation Japanese-American." The Sociological Quarterly, Autumn 1977, pp. 490-503. "Data from a three-generational, national sample of Japanese Americans are examined to determine the correlates of second-generation respondents' (Nisei) educational achievement. Employing four measures of assimilation-cultural, structural, marital, and identificational--the findings suggest that the greater the assimilation of the respondent, the higher the educational achievement"--taken from the abstract.

_____. The Japanese Americans: Changing Patterns of Ethinc Affiliation Over Three Generations. College Park: University of Maryland, Institute for Urban Studies, 1978. This paper examines the question of whether socioeconomic mobility (among Japanese Americans) leads to cultural and structural assimilation. The paper also develops a socio-historical model which attempts to explain the formation of assimilation process for the Japanese Americans.

_____ and Gene N. Levine. "Socioeconomic Mobility Among Three Generations of Japanese Americans." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 29, No. 2, 1973, pp. 33-48. This early study indicates that the occupational and educational attainments of the Issei (first generation Japanese Americans) are reflected in the achievements of the second and third generations (Nisei and Sansei). The authors conclude that although Japanese Americans are somewhat assimilating, there is little evidence that the "subculture" will fade. In later studies, Montero warns of the extinction of the Japanese American culture.

_____. Third Generation Japanese Americans: Prospects and Protents. College Park: University of Maryland, Institute for Urban Studies, 1974. This study presents data on the assimilation and acculturation of Sansei, third generation Japanese Americans.

Mori, Toshio. The Chauvinist and Other Stories. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center, University of California, 1979. Through this collection of twenty-three stories, Toshio Mori chronicles the Japanese American community from the California flower nurseries of 1930 through the relocation camps of World War II in Utah.

The National Committee for Redress. The Japanese American Incarceration: A Case for Redress. San Francisco: Japanese American Citizens League, 1978. Background information on the World War II relocation of Japanese Americans is described in this booklet providing a case for redress (payment of compensatory damages to the victims).

Nozaki, Kiyoshi. Kitsuné: Japan's Fox of Mystery, Romance and Humor. San Francisco: Heian International Publishing Co., 1961. In Japan, the fox figure, kitsuné, is a popular aminal and has had a great influence on the life of the Japanese. The fox frequently appears in stories, art, works, poems, etc.

Ogawa, Dennis. From Japs to Japanese: The Evolution of Japanese-American Stereotypes. Berkeley: McCutchan Publishing Corp., 1971. Examines stereotypes of the Japanese Americans. Good analyzation of "other" images of the Japanese American (i.e. the well-educated, well-Americanized, quiet, shy, and docile Japanese).

_____. Kodomo No Tame Ni - For the Sake of the Children. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1978. A collection of essays, addresses, and stories reflecting the Japanese American experiences in Hawaii are presented in this book.

Ohrn, Karin Becker. "What You See is What You Get: Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams at Manzanar." Journalism History, Vol. 4, No. 1, Spring 1977, pp. 14-22. Two U.S. photographers, Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams, were assigned to cover the relocation of the Japanese Americans during World War II. This article describes how their differing views on the internment is reflected in their photographs.

Okada, Joh. No-No Boy. San Francisco: Combined Asian American Resource Project, Inc., 1977. "A moving novel concerning the issue of Japanese American loyalty during World War II and after. A classic in Japanese American literature." JACP.

Okubo, Mine. Citizen 13660. New York: Arno Press, 1978. These black and white drawings and text describe Miné Okubo's experiences during World War II. Okubo was interned in Tanforan and Topaz, two relocation sites in the West.

Runkle, Scott F. An Introduction to Japanese History. Japan: International Society for Educational Information Press, Inc., 1974. A brief history of Japan from 500 A.D. to the present is given in this booklet. This should be used as supplementary information since it does not deal specifically with Japanese Americans.

Shellum, Duane R. America's Human Secret Weapon. Minneapolis: Minnisei Printers, Inc., 1977. Booklet describes the Midwest Japanese American experiences after World War II--after the Military Intelligence Service Language School here at Fort Snelling, life in Minnesota, discrimination, etc.

Shigeta, Jessie M. Things Japanese. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Ethinc Resource Center for the Pacific Educational Foundations, College of Education, 1975. Brief descriptions of several Japanese articles. Under three categories: music, toys and crafts, clothing, and food utensils. Includes some recipes and addresses where one can purchase these materials in Hawaii.

Shirota, Jon. Pineapple White. Los Angeles: Ohara Publications, Inc., 1972. Novel of Jiro Saki, an elderly Japanese Hawaiian, and his adjustments to a new life with his son on the mainland.

Smart, Ted. Japan - A Picture Book to Remember Her By. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1978. Contemporary pictures show different aspects of Japan, its countryside and the city.

Stevens, Larry. Japanese Relocation. Stockton: Relevant Instructional Materials, 1975. Mini-play centering on the relocation of a Japanese American family.

Templemen, Max. Kibei. Honolulu: Diamax Publishing House, 1979. Kibei refers to those who were raised by Japanese parents in America, educated in Japan, and returned to the U.S. This is a fictionalized story of a Kibei, Taro Miyamoto, caught in World War II in America.

tenBroek, Jacobus, Edward N. Barnhart, and Floyd W. Matson. Prejudice, War and the Constitution. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970. "Causes and consequences of the evacuation of the Japanese Americans in World War II."

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Perspectives, Vol. 12, No. 2, Summer 1980. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Includes article: "Executive Order 9066: Years of Infamy" by author James C. Trager. This article deals with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II

Weglyn, Michi and Betty E. Mitson (eds.). Valiant Odyssey: Herbert Nicholson In and Out of America's Concentration Camps. Upland: Brunk's Printing, 1978. The efforts and beliefs of Herbert Nicholson during the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II are recounted in this book. As a missionary, Nicholson tried to combat much of the overt racism and discrimination directed toward the Japanese Americans during the war years.

Weglyn, Michi. Years of Infamy - The Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1976. In-depth study of the internment of people of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Governmental documents are used to explain how the U.S. was able to "justify" and carry out unconstitutional acts.

Wilson, Robert A. and Bill Hosokawa. East to America: A History of the Japanese in the United States. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1980. This book tells the story of "a people who sailed eastward, not westward as the Europeans had done, to a new life in a New World, with that difference carrying many profound implications."

Yamada, Mitsuye. Camp Notes and Other Poems. San Lorenzo: Shameless Hussy Press, 1976. This collection of poetry written by a Japanese American woman focuses on various aspects of the internment camp life.

The Youth Division of Soka Gakkai. Cries for Peace. Tokyo: The Japan Times, Ltd., 1978. The experiences of Japanese victims of World War II are described in first person in this collection.

E. Indochinese American (Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai and Vietnamese American)

Armed Services Investigating Subcommittee. Investigation of the My Lai Incident Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.
Report on the investigation of the highly-publicized killing of Vietnamese civilians by United States military personnel during the Vietnamese conflict.

Buell, Hal. Vietnam: Land of Many Dragons. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1968. Beginning with the Chinese rule, the history of Vietnam is traced to the involvement of American troops in the 1950's. Pictures show some farm life but centers on the military aspect of the country.

Center for Education Reform, Inc. Edcentric, No. 29, April 1974.
This issue focuses on Indochina and its relationship with the United States.

Community Planning Organization, Inc. The Hmong in St. Paul: A Culture in Transition. St. Paul: 1980. This study deals with the historical and cultural background of the Hmong as well as their resettlement in St. Paul. Housing, employment, social services, and integration are discussed.

Garrett, W. E. "No Place To Run: The Hmong of Laos." Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Magazine, Vol. 145, No. 1, January 1974, pp. 78-111.
This article describes the situation of the ethnic Hmong people in Laos, North Vietnam, and Thailand. Written in 1974, the author covers the migrating history of the people as well as their contemporary wartime experiences. Photographs and maps accompany the text.

Hammond, Harold E. (ed.). Southeast Asia. New York: Cambridge Book Company, 1976. The early history and cultures of the people in Southeast Asia are described in this text. Discussion questions and tests are included at the end of each chapter.

Henkin, Alan B. and Liem Thanh Nguyen. Between Two Cultures: The Vietnamese in America. Saratoga: Century Twenty One Publishing, 1981.
Contrasts Vietnamese and United States cultures; discusses problems Vietnamese immigrants have had to face due to differences.

Immigration and Naturalization Service. Indochinese Refugee Program Processing Guide. Washington, D.C.: Department of Justice, 1978.
This guide was prepared by the Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS) in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the purpose of training additional volunteers in the Indochinese immigration procedures. The guide presents instructions in preparing applications and gives guidelines for the administrative process.

Kry, Lay. Cambodian Arts and Culture. Long Beach: Long Beach Unified School District, 1977. Gives background information on Cambodia, arts, culture, society, the school system, social and family relationships, food, and holidays.

Locketz, Louise. The Hmong: A Cultural Profile. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools. Describes background, customs, and names.

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services. Cambodia: The Land and Its People. New York: Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., 1978. This booklet briefly descibes the geography and several aspects of the culture of Cambodia. Cultural values and attitudes are also described.

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services. Hi tory and Culture of Vietnam: An Introduction. New York: Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., 1976-77. This orientation supplement, prepared by Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services, describes Vietnamese history and cultural values. A section on some cross-cultural conflicts faced by refugee students is also included.

_____. An Introduction to Various Ethnic Groups From Laos. New York: Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., 1978. This orientation supplement was intended to provide sponsors with basic information on the various ethnic Lao groups and to list other resources which provide more in-depth information.

_____. Laos: The Land and the People. New York: Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., 1978. This brochure provides some general information on Lao culture, political and administrative organization, religion, social order, and the customs of the Lao people.

_____. The Hmong: Their History and Culture. New York: Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., 1979. This orientation supplement is intended to provide an overview of the history and culture of the Hmong people of Laos. It was reprinted from an Indochinese refugee education guide, "Glimpses of Hmong History and Culture."

Maruyama, Geoffrey. A Southeast Asian Community Center for the St. Paul Area. St. Paul: St. Paul Foundation. Report summarizes findings of a survey on feasibility of and need for a Southeast Asian community center. Also gives background information on Southeast Asian refugees.

Minnesota Indochinese Resettlement Office. Cultural Guidebook. St. Paul: Department of Public Welfare, 1979. This guide was prepared for American sponsors involved in the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program in Minnesota. Topics are divided into three areas: 1) Comparison of cultural differences, 2) Countries in Indochina, 3) Indochinese self-help groups in Minnesota.

Minnesota State Department of Education. A Brief Sketch of the Refugee Child in the U. S. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education. Topics include: "War Experience," "English Language Problems," "Parental Pressure," Minimized Play," "Respect for Age," "Two Culture Tug-of-War," "Passive Learning Style," and "Physical and Inventive Abilities."

_____. Cambodian Education System: 1960-1975. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education.

_____. Children of Laos: A Descriptive Report with a Supplement: Children of Cambodia and Vietnam. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education. Describes Lao, Hmong, Cambodian, and Vietnamese children. Includes history, culture, health, and impact of war among other things.

_____. Our Background in Perspective: Laotian and Hmong. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education. Discusses ethnic groups, religion, children, culture.

_____. Social/Cultural Customs: Similarities and Differences Between Vietnamese-Cambodian-Hmong-Lao. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education.

Montero, Darrel. Vietnamese Americans: Patterns of Resettlement and Socio-economic Adaptation in the United States. Boulder: Westview Press, 1979. This book documents and analyzes the migration of over 170,000 Indochinese refugees to the United States. Employing data from a national sample, Montero reports on the changing socioeconomic status of the Vietnamese refugees.

Moua, Dang and Betty Seal. Understanding Your Lao Students. Long Beach: South East Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District. Topics presented are: greetings, names, homes, family, food, and schools.

National Indochinese Clearinghouse. Education in Vietnam: Fundamental Principles and Curricula. Arlington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1976-77.

_____. Glimpses of Hmong History and Culture. Arlington: Center for Applied Linguistics. An introduction to the history and culture of the Hmong immigrant is provided in this guide.

_____. Perspectives on a Cross-Cultural Problem-Getting to Know the Vietnamese. Arlington: Center for Applied Linguistics. This bulletin was written for sponsors, teachers and other education officials, and workers in agencies dealing with the Vietnamese immigrants with the purpose of providing background information on the Vietnamese culture. Much of the text covers the differences in value systems between the Vietnamese and American.

Nguyen, Huu Phuoc. Outline of: I. Differences in Value Orientation Between the American and Vietnamese People, II. Possible Problems for Vietnamese Students in American Schools. Sacramento: California State Department of Education. Differences between the American Vietnamese perceptions of human nature, man and nature, time, space, success and relationships are briefly described in this booklet. Cultural conflicts which may confront Vietnamese students in American schools are also briefly discussed, e.g., naming system, shyness, and teacher-student relationship.

Nguyen, Kim Hong. Understanding Cultural Differences Between American and Vietnamese. New York: Regional Cross-Cultural Training and Resource Center, 1976. Covers affection, celebrations, daily habits, name, philosophy of life, profession, religion, necessities, time, and work.

Nguyen, Liem Thanh. Vietnamese Culture Kit. Ames: Research Institute for Studies in Education, College of Education, 1976. This booklet offers brief descriptions of the Vietnamese geography, history, language, and culture (beliefs, value system, religion, feasts, etc.). This kit was written to provide non-Vietnamese sponsors/educators with the cultural background of the Vietnamese and should not be used to teach students about all Vietnamese Americans.

Nou, Chin Sreav. Cambodia: Some Information About Its History. Long Beach: South East Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District.

Olness, Karen. "Cultural Aspects in Working With Lao Refugees" taken from Minnesota Medicine, December, 1979. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education. Presents cultural norms, behavior, medicine, taboos, marriage and death rites, and names.

Outsama, Kao. Laotian Themes. New York: Regional Bilingual Training Resource Center, New York Board of Education, June 1977. This booklet was written for American teachers and school officials with Laotian students. Some aspects of the Laotian culture and customs are described, including the Laotian educational system.

Quy, Pham Kim. Meet With Vietnamese Students. Tucson: Tucson Public Schools, District #1, August 1976. Presents information on history, land, people, language, culture, etc., of Vietnamese.

Reed, Tipawan Troung-Quang. The Hmong Highlanders and the Lowlanders. Chicago: Governor's Center for Asian Assistance, July, 1978. General information on the ethnic Hmong people in Laos is provided in this bulletin.

Saythongphet, Somsak. A Comparison of Laotian and American Educational Methods and Systems. Ankeny: Iowa Refugee Service Center.

The Saint Paul Foundation. People in Flight: A Report on Refugees in the East Metropolitan Area. St. Paul: The Saint Paul Foundation, July 1981. Discusses legislation, financial assistance, employment, education, housing, health, community efforts, and population update on Indochinese refugees. Also includes information on Russian and Cuban refugees, agencies serving refugees, mutual assistance associations, and recent newspaper articles.

_____. People in Flight Update: From December 20, 1979 to April 1, 1980. St. Paul: The Saint Paul Foundation, 1980. Information on Indochinese refugees concerning resettlement, legislation and funding, housing, employment, education, health, financial assistance, and acculturation.

Som, Ngon. Cambodia: A Resource Guide for Teachers. Berkeley: Asian American Studies, Berkeley Unified School District, 1976. Brief introduction to Cambodia. History, people, political interventions, religion, customs, holidays, music, languages, education, etc.

South East Asian Learners Project. Lao Proverbs Translated into English Language. Long Beach: South East Asian Learners Project, Long Beach Unified School District.

Special Projects Office. A Brief Outline of Vietnamese History. Oklahoma City: Special Projects Office, Oklahoma City Public Schools.

Thuy, Vyong G. Getting to Know the Vietnamese and Their Culture. New York. Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1976. An easy-to-read handbook on the Vietnamese and their culture often given in relation to "typical American" experiences. The family life, value systems, and customs of the Vietnamese are briefly described. Unfortunately, the book often takes an "everything-you-wanted-to-know-about" format.

Thuy, Vuong-Gia. Vietnamese in a Nutshell. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1975. "The purpose of this text is to teach Vietnamese to English speakers who have not necessarily had any prior language learning experience."

U. S. News and World Report, Vol. 84. No. 7, February 20, 1978. "New Faces How They're Changing U.S." Article on the recent immigration of Southeast Asian and South American peoples. Glimpses of individual immigrants in different parts of this country are given.

Wei, Tam Thi Dang. A Handbook for Teachers of Vietnamese Refugee Students. Springfield: Governor's Information Center for Asian Assistance, 1977. Describes world of child in Vietnam, and emotional, cultural, and educational conflicts refugee student may face in United States.

Whitmore, John K. (ed.). An Introduction to Indochinese History, Culture, Language and Life. Ann Arbor: Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan, 1979. These papers from an Indochinese Resettlement Education Conference describe the various aspects of Indochinese culture: geography, history, languages, literature, family, etc. The focus is on the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Hmong heritages.

F. Korean American

Adams, Edward B. Korea Guide. Seoul: Seou' International Tourist Publishing Co., 1980. "...guide book to scenic and cultural Korea." Includes: introduction to Korea, information on Seoul and other major cities, Buddhist temples, culture, a tourist directory.

_____. Through Gates of Seoul: Trails and Tales of Yi Dynasty, Vol. I. Seoul: Taewon Publishing Co., 1974. Part one of a comprehensive guide book to the city of Seoul. Includes culture and history.

_____. Through Gates of Seoul: Trails and Tales of Yi Dynasty, Vol. II. Seoul: Taewon Publishing Co., 1977. Part two of a comprehensive guide book to the city of Seoul. Includes culture and history.

Choy, Bong-Youn. Koreans in America. Chicago: Nelson-Hall Inc., 1979. A brief background of Korea's political, economic, and cultural history is provided in the first section of this comprehensive study. The second deals with the history of the early Korean immigrants to Hawaii and the mainland. The third section views the postwar Korean immigration.

Givens, Helen L. The Korean Community in Los Angeles. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1974. The purpose of this study is to analyze the life of the Koreans in Los Angeles County, to determine their reactions to American culture, education, and industry, to discover sources of psychological conflict, and to survey adjustments to various problems.

Ha, Tae Hung. Korea-Forty Three Centuries: Korean Cultural Series, Vol. I. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1978. The history of Korea through its various dynasties to present day conditions is outlined in this book.

_____. A Trip Through Historic Korea: Korean Cultural Series, Vol. II. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1979. The geographical and historical landmarks of North and South Korea are detailed in this book. Major cities are described and their history outlined. This book is one of a series of nine books on different aspects of Korean culture.

_____. Folk Customs and Family Life: Korean Cultural Series, Vol. III. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1979. This is a collection of folk traditions of the people of Korea. New Year's celebrations, day names, kite flying, games, contests, medicinal treatments, etc., are described. This book should not be considered a description of all Korean life--larger urban centers in Korea have lost much of these traditions. Many Korean Americans do not follow all the written customs and behaviors either.

_____. Maxims and Proverbs of Old Korea: Korean Cultural Series, Vol. VII. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1970. Traditional proverbs from Korea are contained in this book with brief explanations of each. The proverbs are listed by subject.

_____. The Life of a Rainhat Poet: Korean Cultural Series, Vol. IX. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1969. This drama recounts the adventures of Kim Pyong-yon, a famous Korean poet, who traveled Korea wearing a rainhat.

Han, Hyun Sook. Understanding My Child's Korean Origins. St. Paul: Children's Home Society of Minnesota, 1980. Discusses the Korean family, religion, housing, diet, child rearing and childbirth, history of abandonment and adoption in Korea, history of orphanages, transitions and culture shock, and physician's report.

Hurh, Won Moo. Comparative Study of Korean Immigrants in the United States: A Typological Approach. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, Inc., 1977. This paper is divided into the following three major sections: "A Typology of Interethnic Systems in the United States," "Korean Americans' Place in the Interethnic Systems," and "Conclusions: Toward a New Paradigm."

Kim, Hyung-chan. The Korean Diaspora. Santa Barbara: American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press, 1977. This anthology presents some research on Korean immigration to America. Three major topic areas were examined: 1) Reasons for Korean immigration, 2) The uniqueness of the Korean immigration, 3) The "assimilation" of the Korean immigrants.

Kim, Hyung-chan and Wayne Patterson. The Koreans in America 1882-1974. New York: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1974. (Part of Ethnic Chronology Series - #16) Extensive compilation of statistics and documents dealing with the history of the Korean Americans. The chronology from 1882 to 1974 is the most comprehensive. The bibliography is rather limited.

Koh, Kwang Lim and Hesung C. Koh. Koreans and Korean-Americans in the U. S. New Haven: East Rock Press, Inc., 1974. Proceedings from three Central Connecticut State College conferences on Koreans and Korean Americans.

"Korea Family Life." St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education. Includes description of social rank, family system, homes, separation of sexes, marriage, funerals, dress, food, and sports and amusements. (Reprinted from Friendship, Vol. 4, June 1977)

Korea National Tourism Corporation. New Pearl of the Orient: Korea. Seoul: Korea National Tourism Corp. This paperback was created for tourists and describes the topography and culture of Korea. Chapters on "Where To Go," "What To See," "What To Enjoy," and "Where To Stay" are also included.

Korean Overseas Information Service. A Glimpse of Korea. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service. This pamphlet introduces the land and people of Korea.

_____. Facts About Korea. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service, 1979. Korea's geography, history, government, economy, education, arts, transportation, religion, and cultural traditions are described in this paperback.

_____. Korea Briefing Series: Culture and Religion. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service. Several aspects of the traditional Korean culture are described in short paragraph form: history, ceramics, literature, dance, music, and religion.

_____. Korea: A New Image. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service. This booklet introduces Korea's geography and culture.

Korean Overseas Information Service. Korea Background Series: Economy. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service, 1978. An outline of the changing status of the Korean economy is presented in this book from Korea's colonial rule to the present day government.

_____. Korea Background Series: Education. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service, 1978. This text outlines the history of Korean education from 917 A.D. to the present, describes the organization of the educational administration, the purposes of education in the schools, and the educational systems at various grade levels. Other related education research institutes are described also.

_____. Korea Background Series: History. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service, 1978. Beginning with the tribal states of Korea, the history of the country is traced through the kingdoms of Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla, the Koryo and Yi Dynasties, up to the present day government.

_____. Korea Background Series: Religion. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service, 1978. Korea's major religious and newer faiths are described in this text in relation to historical events and information.

_____. Korea Briefing Series. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service. Ten pamphlets describing different aspects of Korea are included in this series: 1) "General Information," 2) "Foreign Policy," 3) "Economy," 4) "Saemul Undong (New Community Movement)," 5) "Education and Mass Communications," 6) "Culture and Religion," 7) "North Korea," 8) "A Statistical Comparison Between South and North Korea," 9) "Other Useful Information for Foreign Visitors."

"Manners and Customs." St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education. Describes Korean dress, food, housing, festivals, and annual events.

Minnesota Korean Association. Minnesota Korean Newsletter, Vol. 6, No. 5, October/November 1973, English/Korean.

Patterson, Wayne and Hyung-chan Kim. The Koreans in America. Minneapolis: Learner Publications Co., 1977. Surveys the immigration of Koreans to America from 1903 to the present time and identifies the contributions of some Korean Americans.

Shim, Steve S. Korean Immigrant Churches Today in Southern California. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1977. Study of Korean immigrant churches in Southern California, historical background, basic needs of the Korean churches, and implications for pastoral care in the churches. Part one of the study reviews the history of early Korean immigration to America (1902-1945) and also the recent Korean immigration (1946-1970).

Solberg, S. E. The Land and People of Korea. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1973. An introduction to the history, government, traditions, and daily life of the people of Korea is given in this book for intermediate readers.

Sunoo, Brenda Paik (ed.). Korean American Writings: Selected Material From Insight, Korean American Fimonthly. New York: Insight, 1975. These articles, poems, and essays on Korean American contemporary concerns and issues were written by first, second, and third generation Korean Americans.

Sunoo, Harold Hakwon (ed.). Korean Christian Scholars Journal, No. 2: Koreans in America. Fayette: The Association of the Korean Christian Scholars in North America, 1977. This special spring issue of the Korean Christian Scholars Journal covers the Rev. Sun Moon ideology, Korean immigration, bilingualism, and Korean women in the United States.

Sunoo, Harold Hakwon. Repressive State and Resisting Church: The Politics of CIA in South Korea. Fayette: Korean American Cultural Association, 1976. This text is divided into three parts: 1) The Church and State in South Korea, 2) The Politics of Terror, and 3) Poetry and Politics. The content is very academic and recommended for background information on the state of Korea, not Koreans in America.

G. Pacific Island American (Hawiian, Samoan American)

Burrows, Edwin G. Hawaiian Americans. Archon Books, 1970. Anthropological study of the Hawaiian culture--a mingling of the Japanese, Chinese, Polynesian, and American cultures.

Char, Tin-Yuke (ed.). The Sandalwood Mountains. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1975. Readings and stories of the early Chinese in Hawaii beginning with a historical background of 19th century China. Chinese organizations in Hawaii, religious practices, family histories, etc., are investigated.

Choo, Lehua. Things Hawaiian. Honolulu: Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific Educational Foundations. Information on Hawaiian musical instruments, games, clothing, and recipes are included in this booklet.

Ethnic Resource Center. Things Samoan. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific Educational Foundations, 1975. Brief descriptions of Samoan articles and some recipes. This book includes addresses of places where one can obtain these articles.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. Growing Up in Samoa. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1977. A young Samoan describes the traditions of becoming a Samoan chief. The text is written for intermediate readers.

_____. My Name is Stephen Kekaulike and I Live in Papakolea. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1975. Stephen Kekaulike is a Hawaiian youth who describes his Hawaiian heritage to intermediate readers. Black and white photographs accompany the text.

_____. Taro in Samoa. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1977. The legend of the first taro, a description of taro, a Samoan plantation and work on the plantation, and how taro is used are described in this booklet for intermediate readers.

Howard, Alan. Ain't No Big Thing. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1974. Detailed study of one Hawaiian community, Aina Pumehana, in terms of the residents' coping strategies. Psychological tests on various coping variables were performed.

Liliuokalani. Hawaii's Story. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1978. Queen Liliuokalani wrote this portrayal of the life and customs of 19th century Hawaii which includes her version of the annexation.

Lind, Andrew W. Hawaii's People. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1967. Information on the people of Hawaii, who they are, where they come from, why and when they came, where they lived, and the biological changing of the races that is occuring.

Murayama, Milton. All I Asking For Is My Body. San Francisco: Supa Press, 1975. This novel focuses on Japanese Hawaiian boy's relationship to his family and his struggles with poverty, prejudice, and cultural traditions.

Ogawa, Dennis M. Jan Ken Po: The World of Hawaii's Japanese Americans. Honolulu: Japanese American Research Center, 1973. This is an easy-to-read history of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii. The text looks at culture, community, and local culture of Hawaii. The chapter on "giri" (obligation, gift giving) should be read cautiously.

Pratt, Helen Gay. The Hawaiians: An Island People. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1975. The original Polynesian inhabitants of Hawaii are described in this book written for intermediate readers.

Saiki, Patsy Sumie. Sachie: Daughter of Hawaii. Honolulu: Kisaku, Inc., 1977. A Japanese American girl growing up in Hawaii learns about her parents' heritages and develops an understanding of her own Asian American heritage.

Samuels, Frederick. The Japanese and the Haoles of Honolulu. New Haven: College and University Press Services, Inc., 1970. Investigation of the Japanese-Haole (Caucasian) relationship in Hawaii. Issues, such as color sensitivity differences between the two groups, in-groupness, and the effects of socioeconomic and residence factors upon racial interaction are analyzed.

H. Pilipino American

Andrada, Belen S. The Filipino Experience in Minnesota 1918-1953. Belen S. Andrada, 1977. This booklet covers the Pilipino immigration to Minnesota. Who are the Pilipinos? Why did they leave, who came, what did they do, how did they stay together, etc.?

Asian American Studies Center. Letters in Exile. UCLA: The Regents of the University of California, 1976. Selected materials reflecting the history of the Pilipinos in America. The book is divided into three sections: "Conflict and Contact" (the immigration obstacles and conflict); "Exile and Exclusion" (how discriminatory practices led to the exclusion of the Pilipino); "Crisis and Construction" (the present plight of elderly Pilipinos).

Chan, Carcle. The Pilipino American. Washington, D.C.: Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. National Institute of Education, March 1976. Presentation by the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations on the Pilipino and American experiences. Brief explanations of the immigration, social values, and family units of the Pilipino American are given.

DeWitt, Howard A. Anti-Filipino Movements in California: A History, Bibliography and Study Guide. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1976. Study of the history of racial stereotypes, labor problems, and discrimination for the Pilipino Americans.

Espiritu, Socorro C. A Study of the Treatment of the Philippines in Selected Social Studies Textbooks. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1974. Review of elementary, junior, and senior high textbooks in terms of their Pilipino content. Investigation on the maps, number of lines in a book dealing with the Philippines and Pilipinos, historical inaccuracies, illustrations, etc., are a part of this study.

Eterovich, Adam S. Facts About Filipino Immigration into California. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1972. This 1930 bulletin was issued in response to the growing public agitation to Pilipino immigration. To assess the situation, several questions were investigated: how many Pilipinos are arriving each year, from where, how old are they, marital status, what occupations do they occupy, and what are the causes of the anti-Pilipino riots in California?

Ignacio, Lemuel F. Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. San Jose: Pilipino Development Associates, Inc., 1976. Experiences of the author's interaction with his own ethnic community and the Asian American community in general. Author writes from a pluralistic perspective.

Ignacio, Melissa Macagba. The Philippines: Roots of My Heritage. San Jose: Pilipino Development Associates, Inc., 1977. Personal account of a young Pilipino American girl's stay in the Philippines, the country of her cultural heritage. The book includes photographs of the author with her relatives in the Philippines showing various aspects of the Pilipino culture. A glossary of Pilipino words and two songs are in the back.

Kim, Hyung-Chan and Cynthia A. Mejia. The Filipinos in America 1898-1974. Dobbs Ferry: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1976. A chronology and fact book on the Pilipinos in America. It includes documents from Pilipino American history. Short bibliography is included but not annotated.

Laygo, Teresito M. The Well of Time. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, 1977. This collection of 18 short stories was written by several generations of Pilipino writers. The stories take place in the Philippines and in the U.S. Four cultural themes divide the stories: home and native country, of identity and family, a sense of history, and of change and values. Teacher's handbook is also available.

Liwanag Staff. Liwanag. San Francisco: Liwanag Publications, Inc., 1975. An anthology of Pilipino American literature is presented in poem, short story, and graphic art forms. Many of the entries express contemporary issues and feelings of the Pilipino community.

Mariano, Honorante. The Filipino Immigrants in the U.S. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, Inc., 1972. Discusses history of Pilipino immigration, life of Pilipinos in the U.S., anit-Pilipino feelings, the battle for restriction and exclusion, and suggested remedies.

Morales, Royal F. Makibaka: The Pilipino American Struggle. Los Angeles: Mountainview Publishers, Inc., 1974. "...to help the reader develop a sensitivity and understanding of the Pilipino American whose history, cultural heritage and ethnicity are blended and rooted with all races..."

Munoz, Alfredo N. The Filipinos in America. Los Angeles: Mountainview Publishers, Inc., 1972. The immigration and life style of Pilipino Americans are described in a very generalized manner.

Navarro, Jovina (ed.). Diwang Pilipino. Davis: University of California, Asian American Studies, 1977. Student-initiated project documenting the experiences of Pilipinos in America. Strong views on Pilipino economic discrimination are taken. Poems and essays of the Pilipino struggle are included.

Onegetco, Belen C. Things Philippine. Honolulu: University of Hawaii: Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific Educational Foundations. Brief descriptions of several Pilipino articles including clothing, games, eating utensils, recipes, shopping basket, and picture of Jose Rizal.

Reggie. The Demonyo Make Me Do It. San Jose: Pilipino Development Associates. Pamphlet in cartoon format with strong anti-imperialist feelings. The Spaniards and the U.S. are portrayed as bloodthirsty thieves.

Vallangca, Roberto V. Pinoy: The First Wave. San Francisco: Strawberry Hill Press, 1977. Brief descriptions of early Pilipino immigration to this country are provided in this book along with personal accounts from the Pinoy immigrants themselves.

Unknown. The Filipino in America: In Search of an Identity. This booklet describes the status of the Pilipino in America and gives some background information.

Curriculum Materials

Adams, William and Natachee Scott Momaday, et. al. Multi-Ethnic Literature: Instructor's Guide. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1972. This collection of works was written by several multiethnic authors and poets. The instructor's guide offers discussion questions and suggestions for activities.

Anderson, Lee F. Teacher's Edition - Windows on Our World - Planet Earth. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976.

_____. Teacher's Edition - Windows on Our World - Things We Do. Boston Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976.

_____. Teacher's Edition - Windows on Our World - The United States. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976.

_____. Teacher's Edition - Windows on Our World - The Way People Live. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976.

_____. Teacher's Edition - Windows on Our World - Who Are We? Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976.

_____. Teacher's Edition - Windows on Our World - The World Around Us. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976.

ARTS, Inc. Staff. Chinese Cultural Activities, Vol. 1. Los Angeles: Children's Book and Music Center, 1977. Included is information on the Chinese New Year lion and dragon, two folk songs, directions on making paper lanterns, and two Chinese plays. The materials are written for intermediate grades.

_____. Chinese Cultural Activities, Vol. 2. Los Angeles: Children's Book and Music Center, 1977. This short booklet presents a children's parade on the Chinese New Year, two folk songs, and two plays on different aspects of the Chinese heritage.

Asian American Bilingual Center. Asian-American Study Prints: Teacher's Manual. Los Angeles: NDAC-LA, California State Univ., 1979. The Asian American Study Prints are ten photo essays on the life and work of different Asian American men and women. Captions describing each poster are printed on the back. The Teacher's Manual provides background information, captions for the prints, vocabulary, discussion questions, and follow-up.

Bay Area Filipino Culture Ed. (BAFCEP) Staff. Filipino Culture Education Project - "Filipino Family". San Francisco: University of San Francisco. Bilingual curriculum packet on the Pilipino family, family role expectations in stable cultural situations and in changing social environments are examined. Curriculum contains student activities mostly conducted individually or small groups. Some activities call for bicultural (Pilipino American) input.

Brown, Cynthia and Ray Nitta. How to Make Your Own Educational Materials. Berkeley: Center for Open Learning and Teaching, Inc., 1977. This manual, developed by the Center for Open Learning and Teaching, offers instructions for creating a workshop for making educational materials. Suggestions for cheap tools and supplies, gathering a work team, finding space, and developing some projects are provided. Many of the suggested games are multiethnic.

The Center for Teaching About China. The People's Republic of China: A Teaching Packet for Grades 2-4. Chicago: The Center for Teaching About China, 1978. Various cultural activities and stories introduce young students to the People's Republic of China. Pages for duplication are provided in this packet.

Christensen, Daniel. Japan. Minneapolis: Minneapolis Public Schools, 1971. This jr. high curriculum on Japan includes case studies on various aspects of the Japanese culture (e.g., religion, industrialization, traditional customs, etc.). Should be used only as supplementary background information on Japan, not Japanese Americans.

Cole, Ann, Carolyn Haas, et al. Children Are Children Are Children. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1978. "An activity approach to exploring Brazil, France, Iran, Japan, Nigeria and the U.S.S.R." The Japan unit includes the following topics: The Japanese home, festivals, rice paper, haiku poetry, kimonos and fans, tea ceremony, Japanese theater, games, sports, toys, crafts, food, and language.

Compton Unified School District. American Samoans. Compton Unified School District, 1976. Information and activities kit for kindergarten through ninth grade. Each grade has a folder with activity sheets on the Samoan culture. Pre/post evaluation forms are also included in the kit.

Corren, Judy and Joann Merrick. People and Places. Huntington Beach: Creative Teaching Press, Inc., 1978. "Reproducible Multicultural Activities for the Primary Classroom." Universal concepts studied are that people are alike and different, live with a family, live in a community, need shelter, need clothing, need food, communicate, have a system of government, like art, like music, and have jobs.

Cummings, Marlene and K. London, et.al. Individual Differences: An Experience in Human Relations for Children. (K-5) New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1977. This is a teacher's handbook for teaching about individual differences and building a positive attitude toward this diversity. The text contains lessons and activities for grades 1-5 and also includes a bibliography of resources used in the text.

DeLo, James S. and William Green. Multicultural Transactions: A Workbook Focusing on Communication Between Groups. Saratoga: Century Twenty-One Publishing, 1981. Deals with beliefs and expectations held about and by minorities and helps recognize and rectify misunderstandings that occur between people of different backgrounds.

Department of Intergroup Education (ECC). Minneapolis Multi-Ethnic Curriculum Project. Minneapolis: Elementary-Secondary Education Title IX, Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, 1975-76. Partial selection of lessons and materials from the Minneapolis Multi-Ethnic Curriculum Project specifically dealing with the Asian American aspect. Lessons on the relocation, the Vietnamese immigration, and Chinese immigration are included. This includes a teacher's guide, Asian "fact" posters, and student readings.

Division of Instruction. Exploring the People's Republic of China. St. Paul: Minnesota State Dept. of Education. Series of teaching units on People's Republic of China, including the following areas: Art, Math, Nutrition and Ecology, Physical Education, Social Studies.

Doty, Merline and Students. Asian-American Unit. St. Paul: Being Different Publishing Co., 1979.

Doty, Merline Batiste. Being Different. St. Paul: Being Different Publishing Co., 1979

Doty, Merline. My Hair, Your Hair. St. Paul: Being Different Publishing Co., 1979.

Doty, Merline and Denise Rodriquez. My Skin, Your Skin. St. Paul: Being Different Publishing Co., 1979.

Educational Film Center. Pacific Bridges: Teacher's Resource Guide. Springfield: Educational Film Center, 1977. This teacher's guide provides synopses of six programs about the Asian American heritage developed for elementary students. Each program involves different aspects of the Asian American experience. Learning objectives for each program are provided.

Education Sub-Committee. Opening Doors: Contemporary Japan. New York: The Asian Society, Inc., 1979. Resource manual presenting teaching units on contemporary life, perception and expression, decision making, identity, and values, as well as notes on history and pronunciation. Produced jointly by United States and Japanese educators.

EDU-GAME. Value Questionnaires for Race Relations. Sun Valley: EDU-GAME, Creative Classroom Activities, 1978. "...series of 12 unit-organized questionnaires to stimulate discussion on a variety of topics in the area of race relations."

ESAA, Title VII, Multicultural Project. Interdisciplinary Lessons for Multicultural Education-Elementary. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, 1978. These lessons were written by St. Paul teachers at the ESAA Multicultural Center for their in-service workshop.

_____. Interdisciplinary Lessons for Multicultural Education-Secondary. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, 1978. These lessons were written by St. Paul teachers at the ESAA Multicultural Center for their in-service workshop.

ESEA Title III Project. Eliminating Sex Bias in Education. Minneapolis: Minneapolis Public Schools, 1975. The product of this Title III project is compiled in a curriculum guide designed for different grade levels. This collection was written for students in grades 4-6. The focus of the guide is for eliminating sex bias through alternative lessons which examine role channeling. Activity sheets accompany the text.

Ethnic Cultural Heritage Program. Rainbow Activities: 50 Multi-Cultural/Human Relations Experiences. South El Monte: Creative Teaching Press, Inc., 1977. Fifty multicultural/human relations experiences under four categories: Cultural Pluralism, Self-Image, Values, and Feelings. Has activities showing some Asian American influences.

Ethnic Cultural Center. The Loyalty Questionnaire: Multi-Ethnic Role Playing Activity. Minneapolis: Ethnic Cultural Center, Minneapolis Public Schools, 1979. "...role-playing activity designed to allow students to participate in some simulated aspects of the complex process of decision-making. Much of the activity is historically accurate although the roles are fictional. Students are assigned roles representing Japanese Americans living in internment camps during World War II. They are faced with the decision of how to respond to the following questions on a loyalty questionnaire given to all those in the camp: 27) Are you willing to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered? __yes __no. 28) Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization? __yes __no."

Fersh, Seymour. Asia: Teaching About/Learning From. New York: Teachers College Press, Columbia University, 1978. This is a comprehensive teacher's guide to teaching about Asia and Asian Americans. Graphs, charts, and statistics on the Asian population and geography are included as well as useful suggestions for classroom activities.

_____. Japan in the American Classroom. Chicago: Consulate General of Japan.

Fielder, William R. (ed.). Inquiring About American History. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976.

_____. Inquiring About Cities. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976.

_____. Inquiring About Communities. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976.

_____. Inquiring About Cultures. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976.

_____. Inquiring About People. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976.

_____. Inquiring About American History: Teacher's Guide. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976. Teacher's guide for the American history textbook from the Holt Databank Social Studies System. Text covers the "discovery" of America and through its settlements. Immigration is touched on although the European perspective is emphasized over other immigrations.

_____. Inquiring About Cultures: Teacher's Guide. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976.

_____. Inquiring About People: Teacher's Guide. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976.

_____. Inquiring About Technology: Teacher's Guide. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishers, 1976.

_____. Planning Calendar: Inquiring About People. Clifton: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976.

Freedman, Miriam and Teri Perl. A Sourcebook for Substitutes and Other Teachers. Menlo Park: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1974. Activities for the substitute teacher to use. Word finds, crossword puzzles, mazes, etc. can be easily thermal-faxed.

Grame, Theodore C. One Land, Many Voices: Ethnic Heritage Through Music. 1976. A course based on ethnic music is outlined in this resource. Suggestions for course content, assignments, music, etc., are provided. Should be used with a text by same author, America's Ethnic Music.

Gregg, Dan, Bruce Tipple, and Joan Vibeau. Ethnic Awareness I: A Nation on the Move. Minneapolis: Ethnic Cultural Center, Minneapolis Public Schools, 1976. Course designed for secondary history classes focusing on immigration and migration.

Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project. Times for Celebration. Honolulu: Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project, University of Hawaii, 1978. This student activity folder has worksheets and stories for student awareness of Hawaii's multi-Asian heritage. The content has been geared for intermediate grades.

Hernandez, S. J. (ed.). Intercultural Non-Sex-Biased Curriculum: A Curriculum Outline and Resource Guide. St. Paul: Urban Affairs Department, St. Paul Public Schools, 1978.

Hernandez, S. J. (ed.). Unity Thru Integrated Education. St. Paul: Hispanic Multi and Cross-Cultural Teaching Units Writing Project, St. Paul Public Schools, 1979-80. Multicultural teaching units on homes, creative expressions using birds, food, creation, and cultural significance of shamanism.

Houn, Florence and Todd Lee (ed.). Multicultural Workshop Resource Packet on Asian Americans. Amherst: The Amherst Asian American Education Committee, 1976. This resource packet contains information or the workshops run by the Amherst Asian American Education Committee for building educational awareness of Asian Americans. Outlines and format of the four workshops are given along with supplemental readings.

Huang, Joe (ed.). Chinese Foods: Teacher's Manual. San Francisco: Ethnic Heritage Studies Project, Chinese Culture Foundation. Lessons and information on Chinese foods are included in this guide. Descriptions of utensils and a geographical background to China's food variations are also given.

Huang, Joe. Chinese Music: Teacher's Handbook. San Francisco: Ethnic Heritage Studies Project, Chinese Culture Foundation. Lessons and introductory information on Chinese music are provided in this guide. Descriptions of some Chinese instruments are also included.

Huang, Joe. Chinese New Year: Teacher's Handbook. San Francisco: Ethnic Heritage Studies Project, Chinese Culture Foundation. Lessons and information on the Chinese New Year celebration are included in this guide.

Indochina Curriculum Group. The Vietnam Era: A Guide to Teaching Resources. Cambridge: Indochina Curriculum Group, 1978. In response to the need for objective, diverse, and non-ethnocentric coverage of the United States involvement in Vietnam, this guide was developed. The text is divided in chronological steps beginning with a history of the Vietnam War and ending with Vietnam since the war. Audiovisual and written resources are suggested in annotated form as well as student activities.

Indo-Chinese Ethnic Studies. Teaching Training in Indo-Chinese Ethnic Studies. New Orleans: Our Lady of Holy Cross College, 1978. A curriculum resource containing units: 1) Influence of Cultural and Social Factors on Perception, 2) Understanding Indo-Chinese Culture, 3) Understanding Intercultural Relations in Schools, 4) Designing Indo-Chinese Ethnic Studies.

Japan Today Workshop. Teaching Unit on Japan. St. Paul: East Asian Studies Program, Macalester College, 1980. Collection of brochures, bibliographies to aid teachers in preparing unit on Japan.

Kaku, Laura and Nikki Schreiner. My Ancestors Are From Polynesia. Palos Verdes Estates: Touch and See Educational Resources, 1975. Series of 47 activity cards (plus references and introductions to the packet) on the Polynesian culture. Some aspects on either the Hawaiian, Samoan or Tahitian cultures are described on each card with specific activities for the topic.

King, David C. The Mirror Images: How Americans and Chinese View Each Other. New York: Center for War/Peace Studies, 1973. Experimental unit for secondary students focusing on how Americans perceive the Chinese in terms of stereotyping, prejudice, ethnocentrism, and others.

Kirkland, Hubert. The Cultural Backgrounds of Americans: Grade Four, Unit Two, 4.2 Comprehensive Social Studies Curriculum for the Inner City. Youngstown: Youngstown Board of Education, 1971. Teaching unit studies origin, culture, and current status of Afro -, Asian, Mexican, and Native Americans.

Korean and Vietnamese Dress. Minneapolis: OURS, Inc.
Gives instructions for making clothing.

Kumagai Gloria L. (ed.). Asian American Curriculum Resource Guide. St. Paul: Department of Urban Affairs, St. Paul Public Schools, 1976. Compilation of articles and sample lessons on Asian Americans. Includes a chronology of Asian American history, newspaper articles on the Vietnamese refugees in Minnesota, cultural traditions of Chinese New Year, and an annotated bibliography.

Laygo, Teresito M. The Well of Time: Teacher's Handbook. Los Angeles: National Dissemination and Assessment Center, California State University, 1977. A set of questionnaires, essays, and curriculum suggestions are provided in this manual to assist the teacher in using the short stories in The Well of Time.

Marquevich, Pat and Shelly Spiegel. Multi-Ethnic Studies. Pico Rivera: Education in Motion, 1978. Collection of activities and information on five cultural groups in the United States, Asian Americans, Eurasian Americans, Afro-Americans, Native Americans, people of the Americas (Metizos). For use in the elementary classroom.

Martinez, Jimmie and Arlene Watters. US. A Cultural Mosaic: Teacher Handbook for a Primary-Grade Multidiscipline, Multicultural Program. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1977. Written for primary and elementary grades, this handbook contains multidisciplinary and crosscultural activities for the classroom. Topics are celebrations, holidays, famous leaders, folk tales, legends, etc.

McCuen, Gary E. Protecting Minority Rights (game). Minneapolis: Greenhaven Press, Inc., 1976. Future planning game for classroom use. Issues dealt with include: integrating schools, Equal Rights Admendment, and future social priorities.

McNeill, Earldene, Judy Allen, et al. Cultural Awareness for Young Children. Dallas: The Learning Tree, 1975. Focusing on skills development for the preschool child, this book suggests a variety of multicultural activities. The cultures that are covered are: Black, Cowboy, Eskimo, Mexican, Native American and "Oriental." Some of the activities can be viewed as misleading. Many of the activities in the American Indian section are based on historical material and does not accurately reflect the contemporary Indian lifestyle.

Minnesota State Department of Education. Activities for the Pre-School Child. St. Paul: Bilingual Section. This booklet offers suggestions for the preschool classroom. The activities and stories are written in English and Vietnamese.

Mitchell, Don Kilolani. Resource Units in Hawaiian Culture. Honolulu: The Kamehameha Schools, 1972. This text contains a series of studies covering sixteen aspects of the Hawaiian culture (e.g., geography of the islands, ancient chants, religion, foods, games, etc.). Part of each unit contains practical suggestions for teachers.

Moore, Robert. Stereotypes, Distortions and Anti-Humanism in Fairy Tales. New York: Interracial Books for Children. This packet gives information on how fairy tales may contain stereotypes and distortions, and how they can be used to examine prejudice and other issues.

Nakata, Velma and Nikki Schreiner. My Ancestors Are From Japan. Palos Verdes Estates: Touch and See Educational Resources, 1974. Series of activity cards on the Japanese and Japanese American culture. Distinction should be made between the two in order to provide a more accurate picture for the students (e.g., not many Japanese American children celebrate March, Doll's Festival).

Oi, Audrey and Jan Ebisuya. Celebrate! Samoan Saofa'i! Honolulu: Hawaii Multicultural Awareness Project, Department of Education, 1977. This is a student handbook designed to help students perform a traditional Samoan Saofa'i. Background information, which is not provided in this book, is needed for a better understanding of the Samoan custom.

Pasternak, Michael G. Helping Kids Learn Multi-Cultural Concepts: A Handbook of Strategies. Champaign: Research Press Co., 1979. Presents many interesting activities.

Pilipino Studies Program. Pilipino Studies. Berkeley: Asian American Studies. Berkeley Unified School District, 1972. K-3 text: "Who Am I?", focusing on Pilipino ethnic identity. Information on the country, people, and culture of the Philippines is divided according to specific subject areas.

Rekdal, C. K. and B. S. L. Kew. Jing Ho Hauk Ho #1. Seattle: Fortune Cookie Press, 1976. Good make it, do it, and learn it book of Chinese activities for children. Fourteen varied activities.

_____. Jing Ho Hauk Ho #2. Seattle: Fortune Cookie Press, 1976. Same goal as #1 book, with additional activities.

Ridgley, Marlene. Folk Tales: Getting to Know Southeast Asia. Athens: Center for International Studies, Ohio University, 1978. Teaching/learning plan on geography, environment, culture, and people of Southeast Asia through use of folk tales. Provides background information on Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, along with lesson plans and bibliography. No folk tales provided, but the Asian American Resource Center has some available.

Schimmel, Nancy. Just Enough to Make a Story. Berkeley: Sisters' Choice Press, 1978. Book on storytelling. Basic how-to's including some stories and accompanying motions, paperfolding, etc.

Schreiner, Nikki Bryson. My Ancestors Are From India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh. Palos Verdes Estates: Touch and See Educational Resources, 1977. This card packet contains activities and information concerning Indian, Pakistani, and Nepalese culture. The reading level is appropriate for intermediate grades.

_____. My Ancestors Are From Korea and East Asia. Palos Verdes Estates: Touch and See Education Resources, 1977. These activity cards contain Korean American and Chinese experiences; are applicable for intermediate and junior high levels.

_____. My Ancestors Are From Southeast Asia. Palos Verdes Estates: Touch and See Educational Resources, 1976. Packet of activity cards on Southeast Asia culture. Includes activities and information on Burma, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Shepard, Mary and Ray Shepard. Vegetable Soup Activities. New York: Citation Press, 1975. Created from the television show "Vegetable Soup." Multiethnic crafts, games, recipes, language activities, questions, and recommended children's books (K-6). Parent-Teacher Guide Book is also included.

Shepard, Ray. Vegetable Soup: Parent-Teacher Guide. Albany: The New York State Education Department, Bureau of Mass Communications. Teaching guide containing activities and discussion questions dealing with "Vegetable Soup" television program. Can be used without program.

Shiman, David A. The Prejudice Book: Activities for the Classroom. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1979. Presents activities on perception and feeling, generalization and stereotype, prejudice and discrimination, and action. Includes teacher self-examination questionnaire.

Smith, Gary R. and George G. Otero, Jr. Images of China. Denver: Center for Teaching International Relations, University of Denver, 1977. Good unit on finding out and examining stereotypic images students may have about China and the Chinese. Can be used for lessons on stereotyping Chinese Americans. Lessons and handout masters included.

Social Studies Teacher's Guide: Identity-Level Two. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, Berkeley Unified School District. The units in the level two identity teacher's guide are: 1) Self-Worth and 2) Family and Ethnic Group. Activities include storybooks, worksheets, discussions; and arts and crafts are presented in lesson plan format.

Social Studies Resource Materials: Interaction-Level Two. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, Berkeley Unified School District. This packet contains the necessary materials (activity sheets, worksheets, etc.) for use with the Interaction teaching lessons.

Social Studies Teacher's Guide: Interaction-Level Two. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, Berkeley Unified School District. Two units form the basis of this teacher's guide: 1) The Arts and 2) Thoughts and Feelings. A variety of teaching activities are presented in individual lesson plans and have Asian American emphases.

Social Studies Resource Materials: Needs-Level Two. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, Berkeley Unified School District. This packet contains the necessary materials (activity sheets, worksheets, etc.) for use with the Needs teaching lessons.

Social Studies Teacher's Guide: Needs-Level Two. Berkeley: Asian American Bilingual Center, Berkeley Unified School District. This guide is divided into four units: 1) Community Needs, 2) Economic Needs, 3) Political Needs, and 4) Ecological Needs. A variety of teaching activities (with an Asian American emphasis) are presented in lesson formats.

Visual Communications. East/West Activities Kit. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Central, Inc., 1976. Kit includes four large posters with 13 different activities (e.g., Chinese character writing, Japanese origami, Pilipino Sipa balls, Hawaiian banana poi). Good for discussions of cultural similarities and differences between Eastern and Western lifestyles; however, use examples of the "differences" with caution.

Whiteside, Rhonda. The Integration of Culture into the Social Studies Curriculum. Arlington Heights: Bilingual Education Service Center, Midwest Resource Center. 1980. Lists materials, resources, and textbooks. Review curriculum.

Wilt, Joy and Kathy Berry. The Great Pretenders. Waco: Creative Resources, 1977. "Makeup, disguises, masks and costume accessories children can make and use."

_____. More Great Pretenders. Waco: Creative Resources, 1977.

Women's Educational Equity Act Program. Elementary Curriculum Guide for Integrating Cultural Diversity into Non-Sex-Biased Curriculum. St. Paul: Urban Affairs Department, St. Paul Public Schools, 1979.

_____. Secondary Curriculum Guide for Integrating Cultural Diversity into Non-Sex-Biased Curriculum. St. Paul: Urban Affairs Department, St. Paul Public Schools, 1979.

_____. Teacher Training Manual for Integrating Cultural Diversity into Non-Sex- Biased Curriculum. St. Paul: Urban Affairs Department, St. Paul Public Schools, 1979. Outlines in-service training, discusses racism and sexism, presents values checklist, lesson plan format suggestions for integrating minority women into classroom, and sample lessons.

_____. Filmstrip User's Guide for Integrating Cultural Diversity into Non-Sex-Biased Curriculum. St. Paul: Urban Affairs Department, St. Paul Public Schools, 1979. Five filmstrips and this user's guide comprise a multimedia presentation on minority women. The guide outlines the filmstrips' narration and suggests supplementary activities.

_____. Teacher's Guide for Secondary Multi-Media Curriculum Aids on Minority Women. St. Paul: Urban Affairs Department, St. Paul Public Schools, 1980.

Wong, Don and Irene Dea Collier. Teacher's Guide: Chinese Americans Past and Present: A Collection of Chinese American Readings. San Francisco: Association of Chinese Teachers, 1977. Study guides, learning activities, bibliography, and chronology on Chinese American history are included in the teacher's guide for student readings.

Yeung, Miriam. Asian American Curriculum Packet. Omaha: Omaha Public Schools, 1977. This Asian American unit for K-2 grades has some good activity ideas, but some of the historical information provided is misleading (e.g., the material states that the mistreatment of the Chinese immigrants in the late 1800's was understandable due to various economic problems in the United States at the time. This ignores the problems of scapegoating and racism.

Yu, Connie. My Ancestors Are From China. Palos Verdes Estates: Touch and See Educational Resources, 1975. Packet of 61 activity cards emphasizing the culture and history of Chinese Americans. Includes activities on prominent Chinese Americans, Chinese musical instruments, the Lunar New Year, and cooking in addition to historical topics.

Bibliographies & Directories

Alcantara, Ruben R. The Filipinos in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1977. Studies, texts, and theses on the Pilipinos in Hawaii are compiled in this annotated bibliography.

Asian American Cultural Heritage Program and Asian American Education Association. A Bibliography of Asian and Asian American Books for Elementary School Youngsters. Olympia: Department of Public Instruction, 1975.

The bibliography Committee, Asian American Librarians Caucus. Asian Americans-An Annotated Bibliography for Public Libraries. Chicago: American Library Association, 1977. Partial listings of Asian American resources and their annotations.

Chinese American Association of Minnesota. Directory. Minneapolis: Chinese American Association of Minnesota.

Cole, Katherine W. (ed.). Minority Organizations: A National Directory. Garrett Park: Garrett Park Press, 1978.

Filipino American Advisory Council. Directory of the Filipino Community of the Twin Cities, 1978. Minneapolis/St. Paul: Filipino American Advisory Council, 1978.

Gardner, Arthur L. The Koreans in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography. Honolulu: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, 1970. This volume contains references on Hawaiians of Korean ancestry. A history of Korean Hawaiians is briefly presented in the introduction.

Hotchkiss, Jeanette. African-Asian Reading Guide for Children and Young Adults. Metuchen: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1976. African, Asian, Australian, and South Sea Island books are listed in this resource for elementary to adult readers.

Indochinese Materials Center. Bibliography. Kansas City: U. S. Department of Education, June, 1980. Unannotated listing of Indochinese materials, many of which may be obtained at no charge from the sources listed.

Information Exchange Project. Indochinese Refugee Reports, Vol. 1, No. 18, January 1980. Washington, D.C.: American Public Welfare Association. Indochinese materials and list of national resources.

Kim, Christopher. Annotated Bibliography on Koreans in America. Los Angeles: University of California, 1976. Korean American directories, immigration history, and students in the United States are included in this annotated bibliography.

Minnesota State Department of Education. Bibliography of Bilingual/Bicultural and ESL Duplicated Information and Materials. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education. "This bibliography is a collection of information and materials which have been gathered and deemed useful by staff members of the Minnesota Department of Education's Bilingual Unit. These materials have been duplicated and are available on request."

Minnesota State Department of Education. Bibliography: Testing. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education.

_____. A Selected Bibliography of ESL Teaching Materials. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education.

_____. Suggested Indochinese Bibliography for a School Library and a Bilingual-Bicultural Program. St. Paul: Minnesota State Department of Education.

Moy, Peter. An Annotated List of Selected Resources for Promoting and Developing an Understanding of Asian Americans. Madison: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1978. The resources listed in this bibliography contain Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Pilipino American materials as well as multimedia resources.

National Indochinese Clearinghouse. An Annotated Bibliography of Materials on the Hmongs of Laos. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, Center for Applied Linguistics.

_____. A Selected, Annotated Bibliography on Bilingual/Bicultural Education. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, Center for Applied Linguistics. "...intended for the general K-12 classroom teacher who is unfamiliar with the purposes, methods, and techniques of bilingual education." Sections include: information sources, anthologies, bilingualism, bilingual education, and specific bilingual programs and curriculum.

_____. A Selected Bibliography of Dictionaries. Arlington: National Indochinese Clearinghouse, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1978. Describes English/Indochinese dictionaries and dictionaries specifically for ESL.

Nichols, Margaret S. and Peggy O'Neill. Multicultural Resources for Children. Stanford: Multicultural Resources, 1977. This bibliography lists educational materials for preschool through elementary grades for Black, Spanish-speaking, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and Pacific Island cultures. The materials are categorized by folk tales, early reading, poetry, crafts, etc.,but are not annotated. Many excellent resources are mingled with questionable ones.

Norell, Irene P. Literature of the Filipino-American in the U.S.: A Selective and Annotated Bibliography. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1976. Annotated bibliography of general Asian American works and Pilipino American materials published prior to 1976.

Palomino, Harue. The Japanese and the Japanese Americans: A Critical Bibliography. Daly City: Association of Children's Librarians of Northern California, 1976.

Potasi, Larry. Bibliography for Samoans in America. Los Angeles: University of California, 1976.

Seoul Books and Records. Korean Books. Chicago: Seoul Books and Records, 1980. A list of books and magazines which may be obtained from Seoul Books and Records in Chicago.

Simpson, Paul C. and Heidi Pearson. Minnesota Guide to Resources on East Asia and Addendum. St. Paul: The Minnesota China Council, September 1978. This publication lists various East Asian resources available in Minnesota.

Tachiki, Dennis S. Asians in the Americas: Resource Materials in the Social Sciences and Humanities. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, Asian American Studies Project, 1978. A listing of Asian American resources, including doctorial dissertations, bibliographies, periodicals, etc.

Teachout, Dick. A Useful, Annotated Bibliography of ESL Materials for LEP Students. Minneapolis: Minneapolis Area Vocational Technical Institute, 1980.

Union of Pan Asian Communities. 1979 PACfinder: A Pacific/Asian Resource Directory. San Diego: Union of Pan Asian Communities, March 1979. Listing of Asian businesses, organizations and community persons in the county of San Diego.

Whiteside, Rhonda. "The Integration of Culture into the Social Studies Curriculum." Bilingual Education Service Center Newsletter, Vol. III, No. 4, March-April 1980. Bibliography of materials that could be used in social studies classes. (The Center is located in Arlington Heights, Illinois.)

Women's Educational Equity Act Project. Minority Women: An Annotated Bibliography. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, 1979. This bibliography identifies elementary, secondary, and teacher resources about minority girls and women. The entries are divided according to five categories: Asian American, Black American, Hispanic American, American Indian, and Multiracial.

Women's Educational Equity Communications Network. Asian/Pacific Women in America. San Francisco: Far West Laboratory, May, 1980.

Yoshitomi, Joan, et. al. Asians in the Northwest: An Annotated Bibliography. Seattle: University of Washington, 1978. References to books, articles, unpublished dissertations and theses, and archival materials on Asian Americans in the Northwest are included in this annotated bibliography.

Periodicals

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 1, No. 2, July 1971. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. Articles in this issue include, "Issei Socialists and the Japanese Community," "Iva Toguri D'Aquino," and "Chinese American Personality and Mental Health."

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 1, No. 3, November 1971. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. This journal contains articles on the historical psychology of Chinese America, Koreans in America 1903-1945, and Chinatown sweatshops. An interview with S.I. Hayakawa is included as well as a variety of book reviews.

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1976. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. Selections of Asian American literature are featured in this issue of Amerasia. Short stories, poetry, and commentaries concerning several Asian American topics are included.

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1977. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. Collection of essays and articles on and by Asian Americans including reviews of Asian American books.

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1977. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. Contents include: "The Early Japanese Immigrant Quest for Citizenship," "Education and the Socialization of Asian Americans," and "Korean Nationalist Activities in Hawaii and the United States."

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1978. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. Topics in this issue include: "A National Survey of Asian American Studies Programs in 1978," "Japanese Language Schools in Hawaii," "San Francisco's Chinatown Schools," and "Interview with a Pioneer Chinatown Teacher."

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1978. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. Articles in this issue include the "Filipino Labor Union," "Problems and Needs of Asian Americans in Chicago," "The Pardoning of Tokyo Rose," and several Asian American book reviews.

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 6, No. 1, May 1979. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. This issue of Amerasia focuses on the writings of Carlos Bulosan, the Pilipino American author, migrant worker, and union activist. Selected short stories, poems, essays, and personal correspondence are included, many of which have never been published before.

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1979. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. Articles in this issue deal with the Asian immigrant coal miners, Black reactions to Chinese immigration 1850-1910, the search for spies in the Japanese American community, and the Guam dilemma. Book reviews and a selected bibliography are also included.

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 7, No. 1, Spring 1980. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. Topics include Chinatown Chinese dialect, cultural change through literature, and literature selections. Book reviews are also presented.

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 7, No. 2, Fall/Winter 1980. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. This issue focuses on issues and perspectives of Hawaii.

Amerasia Journal, Vol. 8, No. 1, Spring/Summer 1981. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. This Chinese American issue includes the following articles: "Chinese Labor in Early San Francisco," "Racial Segmentation and Industrial Expansion,' and "A History of San Francisco Chinatown Housing." It also reviews China Men by Maxine Hong Kingston as well as other books and films by Asian Americans.

Asia, Vol. 2, No. 5, Jan./Feb. 1980. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Topics include: Indonesian payoffs, an American's years in China, Chinese silks, a Japanese house in a Boston museum, bronze work in Nepal, the concept of angin in Malaysia, and photos from 19th century Japan.

Asia, Vol. 2, No. 6, March/April 1980. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. This issue contains articles on affirmative action in Malaysia, teenage land reform in China, battles in Afghanistan, Buddhist dance in Bhutan, Asian art exhibit from Zurich, an American's Pakistani heritage, and the true story behind Anna and the King of Siam.

Asia, Vol. 3, No. 1, May/June 1980. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Articles include the following topics: first families of industry in India, a Korean shaman, Chinese bronzes, Thai shrines and amulets, mourning and revolution in Iran, and a village in India.

Asia, Vol. 3, No. 2, July/Aug. 1980. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Topics include: Japanese executives in the U.S., Chinese peddlers, Europeans rescuing Thai temple murals, an American clown learning from Balinese clowns, and directions to Shan-gri-la.

Asia, Vol. 3, No. 3, Sept./Oct. 1980. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. This issue contains articles on: survival of Cambodian civilization, pilgrimages in Brindavan, a jade show, Fujian hand puppets, the heartache of success in Singapore, literature from Singapore, and a 19th century glossary of Anglo-Indian words and phrases.

Asia, Vol. 3, No. 4, Nov./Dec. 1980. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Topics include: China's leap into the '80's, Hindu wedding showcase in a U.S. museum, Sri Lankan scenery, Japanese art show, Philippine women, and Thai massage.

Asia, Vol. 3, No. 5, Jan./Feb. 1981. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Included are articles on Japanese/Hawaiian business ties, a Zen enthusiast, Chinese garden at the Met, rare Indonesian animals, and American tourists in Tibet. Also included is a short story by a contemporary Korean author.

Asia, Vol. 3, No. 6, March/April 1981. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Topics include: South Korean dissidents, art show on shiva, teacher of Bangkok's slum children, rape of Afghan art treasures by Soviets, India's Kathakali Theater, and photographs of China.

Asia, Vol. 4, No. 1, May/June 1981. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Articles in this issue deal with an Asia/American foreign policy symposium, subways in Calcutta and Hong Kong, an Asian art collection, revolution of Japanese women, Bangkok spirit paintings, and development of Sri Lanka.

Asia, Vol. 4, No. 2, July/Aug. 1981. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Articles included are: "The Jean-ius of Hong Kong's Garment Industry," "Before the Wind - Southeast Asia's Sailing Traders," and "The Graying of Japan: A Hidden Crisis."

Asia, Vol. 4, No. 3, Sept./Oct., 1981. New York: The Asia Society, Inc. Articles included are: "The Psychic Rewards of the Japanese Company," "Out of Thai Soil an Archaeological Upheaval," and "The Big Apple Goes Bananas Over Korean Fruit Stands."

Bridge, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1971. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Articles included are: "Overseas China," "The Chinese Student," "New York's Chinatown," and "Immigration Department Harassment of Chinese Establishments."

Bridge, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1971. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Topics included are: Chinese in Britain, a University of Wisconsin study of Asian reactions to life in America, story of G. Gum, 82 year old Chinese immigrant, and a guest column in Chinatown.

Bridge, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1972. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Articles included are: "Impact of Nixon's trip (to China) on the Media," "Learning in Chinatown," "Asia Through American Eyes," "Chinese in the United States," and "Study of Dating Habits of Chinese American Youths."

Bridge, Vol. 1, No. 6, 1972. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Topics included are: recollections of a relocation officer in an internment camp, the Chinese Benevolent Association, and Chinese in the United States (Chinese view).

Bridge, Vol. 2, No. 1, 1972. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Contents included are: "The Asian American Movement (1972)," "McGovern on Asian Americans," and "Asian American Mural Painting."

Bridge, Vol. 2, No. 5, 1973. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. The article "Asian American Studies College: China vs. U.S." discusses comparisons between Chinese and American colleges. Also included is an interview with James Wong Howe, the Chinese American cinematographer.

Bridge, Vol. 2, No. 6, 1973. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Contents included are: "Asian American Community Organizations" and "Asians and the Law."

Bridge, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1975. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. This volume discusses the Lau vs. Nichols case, which resulted in the decision that the San Francisco School District failed to provide meaningful opportunities to students with English language difficulties. (This was one of the first steps toward bilingual education in San Francisco.)

Bridge, Vol. 3, No. 5, 1975. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Contents include: busing in Boston Chinatown, shantytowns of Japan (Koreans in Japan), and Chinese archaeological finds.

Bridge, Vol. 3, No. 6, 1975. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Articles in this issue focus on children's writings, an Asian American writer's conference, and Chinatown.

Bridge, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1975. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Articles on U.S. involvement in Vietnam are included in this issue.

Bridge, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1976. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Contents included are: Pilipinos in Philadelphia, interviews with Shimazaki, a choreographer, and an interview with Daniel Inouye.

Bridge, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1976. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Topics included are: Chinese in America and how children's books distort the image of Asian Americans.

Bridge, Vol. 4, No. 5, 1976. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. This issue contains articles which discuss the Asian American involvement in politics.

Bridge, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1977. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Articles in this issue include: "The Angel Island Immigration Station," "Senator Spark M. Matsunaga," and "Asian Americans in a Bicentennial Year."

Bridge, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1977. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Topics included are: Asian American theater productions in San Francisco/New York (East/West Players, Pilipino Theater, etc.), life and times of early Chinese in Illinois, and a movie review on "From Spikes to Spindles."

Bridge, Vol. 5, No. 3, 1977. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Articles focus on: Koreans and Japanese in North America and Vietnamese in America.

Bridge, Vol. 5, No. 4, 1977. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Included in this issue are book reviews, an article on the National Women's Conference in Houston, and investigations of Asian Americans in current events.

Bridge, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1978. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Topics included are: Asian American film festival, the Asian American Mental Health Research Center, Asian American stereotyping, Vietnamese Americans, and Samoan communities.

Bridge, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1978. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Subjects in this issue include: Asian American dance, the Asian American Assembly Conference, and the Asian American Mental Health Research Center.

Bridge, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1978. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Articles included discuss the Bakke decision, Kung fu films, and Hawaii's Ethnic American Writers' Conference.

Bridge, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1978. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Concentrates on Asian American women's issues. Articles include: "The Asian Woman in America," "Feminism is Fine, But What's it Done for Asia America?," "Prostitution: San Francisco Chinatown, Mid and Late-Nineteenth Century," and a review of The Woman Warrior: Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts.

Bridge, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1979. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. This issue contains personal essays, poems, and articles written by Asian American women.

Bridge, Vol. 7, No. 2, 1979. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. An article on a murder in a Chinese restaurant in 1921 is the feature article in this issue. Other topics include a report on the First National Conference on Asian and Pacific American Education in San Francisco and book reviews on Asian American books.

Bridge, Vol. 7, No. 3, Spring-Summer 1980. New York: Basement Workshop, Inc. Included in this issue are articles on Hawaii and Kabuki theater in Kansas, as well as poetry and book and music reviews.

Bulletin, Vol. 7, No's. 2 & 3, 1976. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. "Portrayal of Asian Americans in Children Books." Includes articles on analyzation of children's books on Asian Americans and a comprehensive evaluation of many books in which Asian American characters are portrayed.

Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1977. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Critical analysis of the Five Chinese Brothers and reviews of some new books on/about ethinc minority themes are included.

Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 8, 1977. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue concentrates on racism and the teaching of Spanish.

Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1978. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue focuses on children's books about Africa, mural art, and racism in sportscasting.

Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1978. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue deals with evaluation of materials on Australian Aborigines.

Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1978. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. "Amusement Parks Aren't Always Amusing," "What Do Texts Teach About Africa?," and "Needed-Liberating Materials for Bilingual Education " are among the articles included in this issue.

Bulletin, Vol. 9, No's. 4 & 5, 1978. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. An evaluation of major books on child-rearing is presented in this issue. Other articles are on fathering, Black parenting, adopting and foster care, and single parenting.

Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 6, 1978. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue includes articles on the Equal Rights Amendment, anti-gay laws, and a report on spotting stereotypes.

Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 7, 1978. New York: Council in Interracial Books for Children. This issue contains articles on raising children in a racist society and unlearning Indian stereotypes.

Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 8, 1978. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue offers suggestions on helping schools achieve compliance with the Title IX law, which prohibits use of federal funds by schools that discriminate on the basis of sex. A lesson designed to build awareness of Title IX issues among students is also included.

Bulletin, Vol. 10, No's. 1 & 2, 1979. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue focuses on the theme of the 1979 International Year of the Child. Articles on racism in children's books are provided.

Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1979. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Articles in this issue include: "Writing for Children - A Joy and a Responsibility," "Wanted - Black Theater for Black Children," and "Mini-Course Raises Awareness of Ageism."

Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1979. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Articles in this issue focus on women in sports in children's books and images of Africa in British history texts.

Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 5, 1979. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. An investigation of the sexism in Sesame Street publications is the focus of this issue. The Chinese American author, Lawrence Yep, shares his feelings of being an Asian American author in this issue.

Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 6, 1979. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. The key topics of this issue are alternative lessons on Thanksgiving and the Black experience in children's books.

Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 7, 1979. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue describes a new elementary curriculum that teaches anti-racism and anti-sexism. Also examined are dictionaries used in classrooms and books on the Civil War.

Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 8, 1980. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Articles focus on elementary curriculum on social injustice, a racist, sexist, militaristic book on the Civil War, and analysis of recent dictionaries for children regarding sexist attitudes.

Bulletin, Vol. 11, No's. 1 & 2, 1980. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Articles on bias and stereotypes in American sign language, experiences of the deaf in educational systems, and portrayal of deaf people in literature are included in this issue.

Bulletin, Vol. 11, No's 3 & 4, 1980. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Double issue on children, race awareness, and racism.

Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 5, 1980. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Articles focus on Junior Scholastic and KKK, women in U.S. history textbooks, and model non-racist textbook in Mississippi.

Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 6, 1980. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Topics included are: how books influence children, non-biased testing, racism in children's books, and responsibilities of librarians.

Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 7, 1980. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Articles on: politics of toys and Words of Heart, a book on Black experience.

Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 8, 1980. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Topics included in this issue are: countering racism through art, censorship or concern, Texas textbook adoption, "color-blindness," and anti-racism vs. multicultural education.

Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1981. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. Topics included are: German vs. U.S. views of "Indians," effectiveness of multicultural classroom materials, and the peddling of sports myths.

Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 2, 1981. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue focuses on the literacy crusade in Nicaragua.

Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 3, 1981. New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children. This issue contains the following articles: "Protesting Sexist Materials--You Can Make a Difference," "Was Research, Is Research, Objective: An Overview," and "Bibliography About Native Americans - A Mixed Blessing."

Jade, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1975. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. Article topics in this issue are: Vietnamese refugees, Japanese internment memories, Chinese American runners, living in a Chinese laundry, and Korean populations.

Jade, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1977. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. This issue focuses on different Asian Americans in varying occupations, a television personality, a clothes designer, and a singing group.

Jade, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1977. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. Articles in this issue include an interview with Paul Bannai, a Japanese American assembly man from California; an essay on the Vietnamese refugee settlement; Baayork Lee, an actress; and a Chinese American tennis family.

Jade, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1978. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. Mario Machada, an Asian American television broadcaster, interviews two Asian American anchorwomen, Connie Chung and Tricia Toyota. Also included in this issue are the biographies of two Asian American families, the Yee's and the Togasaki's.

Jade, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1979. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. Articles in this issue include an interview with Bob Ito, co-star of the "Quincy" television series; a talk with Dr. Sammy Lee, the Korean American Olympic winner; a description of the 442nd Battalion; and a look at the skills of James Leong, a Chinese American artist.

Jade, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1979. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. This issue contains articles on Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Koko Ichino, ballerina, kimonos, Tommy Kono, weight lifter, and Renee Cho, film director.

Jade, Vol. 3, No. 3, June 1980. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. Article topics include: Asian American awareness quiz; the president of Benihana restaurants, Rocki Aoki; Korean town businesses; Katherine Cheung, pioneer aviator; Taylor and Ng, a manufacturing firm of gift and gourmet products; an Asian casino; Hiroshima, an Asian American band; and others.

Jade, Vol. 3, No. 4, Jan. 1981. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. Some of the articles in this issue are about Eunice Sato, mayor of Long Beach; artist Taro Yashima; Naginata, an ancient Japanese martial art; Chuck Sun, a motorcross rider; and actress-model Michu Yi Case.

Jade, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1981. Los Angeles: Jade Publications. Includes features on Tiffany Chin, a junior ice skating champion; Bob Lowe, Pulitzer Prize winner; Dong Kingman, artist; kim chee, a Korean food; and an Asian American fraternity.

Migration Today, Vol. 5, No. 3, June 1977. Staten Island: Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc. This magazine focuses on several aspects of migration. The deportation of Mexicans and Canadians is the main topic of this issue.

Migration Today, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1980. Staten Island: Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc.

Migration Today, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1980. Staten Island: Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc. Contains article: "The Social Services' Response to Immigrants: A History, Policies, Programs and Needs."

Migration Today, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1980. Staten Island: Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc.

Migration Today, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1980. Staten Island: Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc. Includes articles: "American Ambivalence Toward Refugees" and "Women Refugees."

Migration Today, Vol. 8, No. 5, 1980. Staten Island: Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc. Contains article: "Daring to be Bilingual."

Migration Today, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1981. Staten Island: Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc. This issue contains articles on Tibetan and Thai refugees.

Minnesota New Life, Vol. II, No. 11, Holiday Season of 1979. St. Paul: Minnesota Indochinese Resettlement Office.

Minnesota New Life, Vol. II, No. 12, Spring 1980. St. Paul: Minnesota Indochinese Resettlement Office. Newsletter for refugees and sponsors. Written in English, Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian.

Minnesota New Life, Vol. II, No. 13, Summer, 1980. St. Paul: Minnesota Indochinese Resettlement Office.

National Geographic, Vol. 119, No. 5, May 1961. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. "Indonesia-Young and Troubled Island Nation" by Helen and Frank Schreider is in this issue. Indonesia refers to over 3,000 islands and 92,000,000 people. Its diverse culture and peoples are shown in the photographs of this article. Although the photographs are realistic and contemporary, this information should be used as background reference. Indonesian Americans encounter different experiences in the United States.

National Geographic, Vol. 120, No. 2, August 1961. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. "Report on Laos" by Peter T. White and W.E. Garrett is covered in this issue. The reporter and staff photographer traveled through Laos during the period of military combat in 1961. They describe the conditions of the Lao villagers and the attitude of the people toward their country's present situation. Many aspects of the Laotian culture and values are described through the text and photographs.

National Geographic, Vol. 133, No. 3, April 1968. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. "Viet Nam's Montagnards" by Howard Sochurek is carried in this issue. The accompanying photographs describe the life and present situation of the Montagnards, the hill tribes of Vietnam. In Vietnam, they are 15% of the population and occupy more than two-thirds of the land. The reporter spent much of his time with the Jeh and Hmong tribes.

National Geographic, Vol. 137, No. 3, March 1970. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. "Kansai Japan's Historic Heartland Hosts Expo '70" by Thomas J. Abercrombi is covered in this issue. Kansai is a region of Japan situated in the heartland of the island. This article presents a contemporary view of Kansai life in Kyoto, Osaka and smaller cities within the region. Although the photographs are excellent, this information should be used as background material. Japanese Americans do not live Kansai style.

National Geographic, Vol. 139, No. 3, March 1971. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. "The Lands and Peoples of Southeast Asia: Mosaic of Cultures" by Peter T. White, W. Solheim, II, and W. Garrett is in this issue. Three articles in this issue focus on Southeast Asia. The first article, "Mosaic of Cultures," describes the main cultures of the countries of Southeast Asia: Laos, Burma, Thailand, North and South Vietnam, and Cambodia. "New Light on a Forgotten Past" offers a hypothesis that peoples of mainland Southeast Asia were cultivating plants, making pottery, and casting bronze as early as those of the Near East. "Pagan, on the Road to Mandalay" describes the early Burmese capital of Pagan. The photographs and text present the culture of this city.

National Geographic, Vol. 153, No. 4, April 1978. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes article: "China's Incredible Find" about excavation of hundreds of terra-cotta statues of China's first emperor.

National Geographic, Vol. 156, No. 5, November 1979. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes articles: "What Way Oahu" and "Hong Kong's Refugee Dilemma."

National Geographic, Vol. 157, No. 2, February 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes article: "Visit to Forbidden Tibet."

National Geographic, Vol. 157, No. 3, March 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes articles: "Journey to China's Far West" and "Bali Festival of Faith."

National Geographic, Vol. 157, No. 4, April 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.

National Geographic, Vol. 157, No. 5, May 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes article: "Thailand: Refugee From Terror" and "One Family's Odyssey to America."

National Geographic, Vol. 157, No. 6, June 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Articles in this issue include: "Living with Orangutangs," "The Mystery of the Shroud," "Heart of the Canadian Rockies," "Mexican Americans: A People on the Move," "Chincoteague, Watermen's Island Home," and "Mississippi's Grand Reunion."

National Geographic, Vol. 158, No. 1, July 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes article: "Shanghai 'Muscle and Smoke' Born Again Giant."

National Geographic, Vol. 158, No. 3, September 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.

National Geographic, Vol. 158, No. 4, October 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes article: "Bamboo, the Giant Grass."

National Geographic, Vol. 158, No. 5, November 1980. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.

National Geographic, Vol. 159, No. 2, February 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes article: "Skiing a Chinese Peak."

National Geographic, Vol. 159, No. 3, March 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes article: "A Sumation Journey."

National Geographic, Vol. 159, No. 4, April 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Includes article: "Singapore, Mini-Size Superstate."

National Geographic, Vol. 159, No. 5, May 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.

National Geographic, Vol. 159, No. 6, June 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Article included: "Two Years Teaching in China."

National Geographic, Vol. 160, No. 1, July 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.

National Geographic, Vol. 160, No. 2, August 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Contains: "Molokai--Forgotten Hawaii." Molokai, one of the Hawaiian islands is still sparsely settled. Its inhabitants are struggling to retain their traditions and are deciding whether or not to resist the invasion of developers.

National Geographic, Vol. 160, No. 3, September 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. Contains article: "Troubled Odyssey of Vietnamese Fishermen," the story of one group of Vietnamese who fled first North and then South Vietnam as the Communists took control. Now living in Mississippi, these people have not seen the end of their troubles.

National Geographic, Vol. 160, No. 4, October 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.

National Geographic, Vol. 160, No. 5, November 1981. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.

Audiovisual Materials

Cassettes

Bamboo Brew Productions. San Jose Taiko Group. San Jose: Bamboo Brew Productions, 1976. Sounds of the taiko drums (Japanese) accompanied by music and chants. The taiko group performs traditional Japanese music, therefore, students should have some previous information about traditional Asian music.

Johnson, Charles (ed.). Hmong Folk Tales Retold in ESL: Level 1. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981.

_____. Hmong Folk Tales Retold in ESL: Read in Hmong. St. Paul: Macalester College, 1981.

Locketz, Louise and Tuy Kim. Cambodian-English Vocabulary and Phrases. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, 1981. This teaching set teaches common English words and phrases to speakers of Cambodian.

National Education Association. We're Not All Alike. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1973. Series of discussions by Asians, Blacks, Chicanos, and Native Americans and an exchange of ideas among people from these four groups. Participants voice their individual viewpoints on the relationship of students in their ethnic group, the schools, and society in which they live. (Teacher manual and suggestions for use included.)

Shiraiwa, Sharon (ed.). Miscellaneous Asian American Music. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center. Selections of traditional Japanese folk songs and contemporary Asian American music.

Wylie, Richard and Bettie R. Helser. Martha's Unusual Party. Indian Rocks Beach: Heran Publishers, Inc., 1979. Martha Sakamaki, a young Japanese American girl, is the main character of this intermediate reading series. Although Martha is introduced as a Japanese American, her life is described as a choice between "American" and "Japanese." To be Japanese American is to also be American. It was also stated that Martha was lucky to be able to choose, while her friends were not, ignoring the fact that they too had ethnic backgrounds.

Films and Videotapes

"Ahynung America: Two Korean Families." Mount Vernon: Macmillan Films, Inc., 1978. This documentary compares the experiences of two Korean families in America: one recent immigrant family working to maintain a grocery business, the other a more established family of concert musicians. (30 minutes/reel, secondary.)

"Aikido: The Way of Harmony." Madison: Third House Film Productions. Aikido is an Asian martial art that is entirely self-defensive. It stresses harmony both within oneself and with one's opponent. Use of a balanced, relaxed controlled body is emphasized. This film shows aikido classes and demonstrations, and discusses its philosophy. (Secondary.)

"Asian/Pacific American Heritage Celebration - May 10, 1979." St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1979. Videotape of the celebration of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week at North End Elementary School on May 10, 1979. Performances included a Chinese spear dance, Korean children dances, and Pilipino folk dances. Approximately 40-45 minutes are taped in color with sound.

"Crusin' J-Town." Los Angeles: Visual Communications. Asian American musicians express their ethnic identity through the music they play in this film, offering a non-traditional perspective of Asian American music. (20 minutes, secondary.)

"Issei: The First Fifty Years." Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center. This film (black and white) and teacher's guide examines the early immigration of Japanese to America, their occupations here, and episodes of discrimination in America. (15 minutes, secondary.)

"The Japanese Americans." West Hollywood: Handel Film Corp. The history of the Japanese Americans is presented from the Perry visit to Japan to contemporary Japanese American communities. (30 minutes, secondary.)

"Jenny." New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1978. Jenny and her family are Japanese Americans who share their cultural heritage in this film. Her parents and grandmother recall America's past when Japanese Americans were not accepted. (20 minutes, intermediate.)

"Jung Sai-Chinese-American." Mount Vernon: Macmillan Films, Inc., 1977. A Chinese American journalist discovered her ethnic origins by traveling through the West and interviewing many Chinese on the early coolie labor, the work on the railway and in the mines, and the development of Chinatowns. (25 minutes, secondary.)

"Kites and Other Tales." Los Angeles: Visual Communications. The origins and history of kites in Asia is described by an Asian American kitemaker in this film. A group of children is shown learning to make and fly the Thailand snake kite. (15 minutes, elementary.)

"The Nisei: Pride and Shame." Mount Vernon: Macmillan Films, Inc., 1979. Narrated by Walter Cronkite, this film is part of the television series "20th Century." The Japanese American internment experience is explored and analyzed. (25 minutes, secondary.)

"Our Secret Army." New York: Columbia Broadcasting Co., 1979. The story of the Hmong in Laos. Prepared as a segment of 60 Minutes television program. This has been used in elementary classrooms, although teachers had to answer some questions. (20 minutes, intermediate-secondary.)

"Pearls." Springfield: Education Film Center, 1979. Charlie Chan, Dr. Fu Manchu, the gracious geisha; they are all Hollywood stock images of Asians in America. "Pearls" attempts to break through these stereotypes and portray the Asian American experience as it really is. This excellent series combines history with contemporary perspectives on Asian American culture, lifestyle, and struggles. (Secondary.)

"Pieces of a Dream." Los Angeles: Visual Communications. Film presents an overview of the struggles of Asian American farm laborers in the Sacramento River Delta. Scenes of daily farm life in the Delta, historical events, and the life of the younger generation provide insight into the contemporary problems of the Asian American laborers. (30 minutes, secondary.)

"The Pilipino Immigrants." San Jose: Pilipino Development Associates. This documentary film describes the Pilipino immigration to America, the obstacles the immigrants encounter, and the development of self-help organizations. (30 minutes, secondary.)

"San Francisco Flower Market." San Francisco: Trumpet Film Productions. The development of San Francisco's flower market by Italian and Japanese immigrants is described in this film. One negative point is that the effects of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II is glossed over. The film states that most returned after the war to pick up where they left off. (15 minutes, secondary.)

"Siu Mei Wong: Who Shall I Be?" New York: Learning Corporation of America, 1971. Story of a young Chinese American girl who faces a conflict of cultural values. Her father wishes her to attend Chinese classes while Siu Mei wants to go to ballet class. (20 minutes, elementary.)

"To Be Me: Tony Quon." Los Angeles: Visual Communications. This film introduces a ten year-old Chinese immigrant and his experiences as a non-English speaker in an American elementary school. (10 minutes, elementary.)

"Vietnam: An Historical Document." New York: Columbia Broadcasting Co. CBS News Special Report narrated by Walter Cronkite. This two-part film (each part is 25 minutes in length) outlines the events in Vietnam from 1950 to the end of the conflict. (Secondary.)

"Wataridori: Birds of Passage." Los Angeles: Visual Communications. Through collected interviews with three Issei (first generation Japanese Americans), the history of Japanese immigration to the United States is described. (40 minutes, secondary.)

"Wong Sinsaang." Los Angeles: Visual Communications. This documentary film provides an in-depth portrait of a Chinese laundryman in the United States. (10 minutes, secondary.)

"You've Got to be Taught to Hate." New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Discussion on how children learn prejudice from their parents and other adults. (13 minutes, secondary/adult.)

Filmstrips: Elementary

"Arts and Crafts of Japan." Burbank: Encore Visual Education, 1972. This is an introduction to some of Japan's arts and crafts. Calligraphy, sumi-e, pottery, sculpture, wood prints, and toys are some of the areas described and can be used to show Japanese arts and crafts which may be found in some Japanese American homes. (4-6 minutes.)

"The Asian American ABC's." Los Angeles: Visual Communications, 1974. This filmstrip and teacher's manual uses Asian American artifacts to teach young students the English alphabet. Teacher's guide includes suggested activities and questions to accompany each frame. The pictures are both non-sexist and non-racist. (5 minutes.)

"Asian American Heritage Living Experiences." Jamaica: Eye Gate Media, 1976. Glimpses of the experiences of Sally, a Japanese American girl. The focus is on the traditional Japanese aspects of Sally's life, i.e., flower arrangements, tea ceremonies, etc. Students should be aware that all Japanese Americans do not adhere to their cultural traditions as much as Sally does. This filmstrip also does not show similiarities between Asian Americans and other people in the U.S. Sally is portrayed as uniquely Japanese and is not shown as having similar feelings, problems, needs, etc., as her classmates. (7.5 minutes.)

"Asian Fairy Tales." Tarrytown: Prentice-Hall Media, Inc., 1978. A collection of five Asian fairy tales in filmstrip form is presented in this kit. Unfortunately the illustrators do not make distinctions among the traditional garb of the various Asian groups--one Chinese fairy tale shows a kimono clad woman among traditionally dressed Chinese. Confusing the distinct Asian ethnic groups perpetuates the stereotype that all Asians look alike. ((10-12 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Children of the Inner City." Chicago: Society for Visual Education, Inc., 1970. Six filmstrips on different families of the "inner city." "Cynthia, Japanese American Girl," is the Asian American perspective. Describes some of the cultural traditions of one Japanese American family. Although Cynthia's family is Buddhist, it should be noted that all Japanese Americans are not Buddhist. (16.5 minutes.) This set also states that America was discovered by Europeans, a very ethnocentric viewpoint. (15-20 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Chinese Country Children." New Rochelle: Spoken Arts, Inc., 1977. This multimedia kit contains four filmstrips, four cassettes, a learning guide, and student activity sheets for pre-school and primary grades. (5-8 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Chinese New Year, Japanese Kite Flying Celebration." Jamaica: Eye Gate Media, 1976. A brief look into the traditions and festivities of the Chinese New Year, e.g., the dragon parade, special foods, etc. Good for illustrative examples of a Chinese New Year although it does not describe the holiday thoroughly. The kite flying filmstrip is sketchy, merely showing some Asian kites flying. (6 minutes.)

"Ching Dao (Island of Gold)." Tarrytown: Prentice-Hall Media, Inc., 1970. Jimmy Moy, a Chinese American boy, narrates the filmstrip and leads the viewer around New York's Chinatown. Students are exposed to a Chinese school which Jimmy attends. Jimmy's father is shown working in a Chinese restaurant. Although it states an alternative in the teacher's guide, it should be pointed out to the class that Chinese Americans have many other occupations. Also, the teacher's guide rationalizes the Chinese restaurant and laundry business as being the result of "American taste for Chinese food and appreciation of fine Chinese laundry" instead of the Chinese people's inability (due to discrimination) to enter other professions. (8 minutes.)

"Cynthia, Japanese American Girl." Chicago: Society for Visual Education, Inc., 1970. (See "Children of the Inner City," 16 minutes.)

"Favorite Songs of Japanese Children." Los Angeles: Children's Book and Music, Center, 1976. Two filmstrips and a singing booklet comprise this Japanese children's song kit. The booklet also includes instructions for dances and games for the songs. (15 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Five Families." New York: Scholastic, 1972. Five filmstrips with tapes on different families in the U.S. Teacher's guide carries complete scripts with pictures, classroom activities, supplementary materials, and notes for each filmstrip. "Chinatown" (7 minutes) is the Asian American perspective. Glimpses of a day in the Yang family show some aspects of their Chinese heritage, e.g., wok cooking, the abacus, painting, language, and food. The pictures themselves lend to classroom discussions on Chinese American experiences. The fact that not all Chinese Americans live in Chinatown should be emphasized.

"Folk Songs of Our Pacific Neighbors." Glendale: Bowmar Records, Inc., 1957. Two filmstrips and a cassette of popular songs of Asia: Japan, China, Tahiti, Fiji Islands, Laos, Philippines, New Zealand, and Hawaii. (15 minutes per filmstrip.)

Hawaii: The 50th State; Hawaii's People: Islands of Contrasts." Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corp., 1974. This filmstrip, from a series on Hawaii, describes the many ethnic groups of this island including Asian Americans. (15-20 minutes.)

"Hawaii Nei Series." Shawnee Mission: Marshfilm Enterprises, Inc. "Hawaii Nei: The Land," (10 minutes) discusses formation of Hawaiian Islands, volcanoes, and plants. "Hawaii: A Unique History," (13 minutes) is somewhat sexist and ethnocentric. "Man" came to Hawaii. Cook "discovered" Hawaii. "Hawaii: Her People," (11 minutes) has an inaccurate explanation of "picture brides." "Hawaii: Industry in the Pacific," (13 minutes) shows wood carving, whaling, sugar cane, pineapple, tourist, ranch, and flower industries.

"The Japanese Americans: An Inside Look." Stanford: Multi-Media Productions, 1972. Filmstrip developed by the Japanese American Curriculum Project in California. Florence Yoshiwara, Curriculum Director of JACP, narrates the filmstrip and draws from her personal experiences as a Japanese American in the U.S. Part I describes the Japanese immigration to the U.S. and the development of legal and social racism against the Japanese people. Part II describes World War II prison camp experience and concludes with a look at how the Japanese Americans today cope with prejudice and some corrective legislation. Teacher's guide includes activities and a bibliography. (Part I - 15 minutes, Part II - 15.5 minutes.)

"Japanese Stories of Magic." Chicago: Coronet Media, 1976. Collection of six Japanese folk tales. (6-8 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Look and Say: Communication and Children in China." St. Paul: Midwest China Study Resource Center, 1978. This filmstrip has two sections: Part I illustrates communication of feelings through body language and expression using pictures of Chinese children. Part II deals with communication through speech, writing, television, etc. Although the filmstrips do not deal directly with Asian Americans, Part I can be used to convey the universalness of communication. (10 minutes.)

"The Many Americans, Set 2." New York: Learning Corporation of America, 1976. Part II of the "Many Americans" program describes the lives of four ethnically different children: Lee Suzuki (Hawaiian), Miguel (Puerto Rican), Siu Mei Wong (Chinese American), and William (Black). These filmstrips should be used in conjunction with other filmstrips of the same ethnic minorities. If seen alone, they may perpetuate some stereotypes. (9-12 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Mr. Tani." Los Angeles: Visual Communications, 1975. Mr. Tani, an Issei, (first generation Japanese American) fisherman, describes his first impressions of America. A child also narrates Mr. Tani's experiences during and after the war. (8 minutes.)

"The Secret of Goodasme." New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children, 1980. This filmstrip is part of a three-filmstrip curriculum unit, Winning "Justice for All," developed by the Council on Interracial Books for Children. The teacher's guide contains lesson plans to teach about sex and race stereotyping, the topics of the filmstrip. (15 minutes.)

"Six Families in the U.S." Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corp., 1971. Description of life of Six Families in the U.S. Includes a Mexican American perspective, Black, and Chinese American perspective. "The Changs Celebrate New Year" gives one Chinese American view. The filmstrip deals mostly on the eating/food aspect of the New Year. Descriptions of the martial art karate and some everyday situations included. Much sex stereotyping is evident in each segment. (5 minutes.)

"Southeast Asia: Past and Present." Santa Monica: BFA Educational Media. Two sound filmstrips illustrate the life, industry, and cultural background of Southeast Asia. They assume that more industrialization is needed for a higher standard of living. The only way culture is shown is through Buddhist temples and old ruins. Thailand is used to represent Southeast Asia although there are many separate and distinct cultures in that area. Use back-up materials to augment. (The kit was developed for elementary and junior high grades.) (10 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Tales from Japan." Chicago: Coronet Instructional Media, 1971. Eight filmstrips (7-11 minutes long) on Japanese fairy tales are presented in this kit. One tale, "The Tears of the Dragon," unfortunately confuses the traditional garb of the Japanese with the dress of the Chinese. Again, this ignorance of distinction between the Asian cultures reinstates the stereotype that all Asian people look the same and have only one culture. (7-11 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Understanding Chinese Americans." San Francisco: The Association of Chinese Teachers, 1976. Three filmstrips dealing with different Chinese American experiences: (1) "Getting to Know Carol Low" shows a Chinese American girl living in San Francisco Chinatown. Shows similarities and differences between the Chinese American and other American life styles. (11 minutes.) (2) "My Friend, Roland Chan" presents the problems of a Chinese immigrant family living in Chinatown. Their difficulties in language, employment, and adjustment to a different environment are shown. (15 minutes.) (3) "Julie's Report" emphasizes the contributions of the Chinese in America. Julie brings her uncle to class to tell what the Chinese did to help build America. (13 minutes.)

"Understanding Prejudice." Rolling Hills Estates: Learning Tree Filmstrips, 1980. Filmstrips in this kit are: (1) "Friends Don't Hurt Friends" - Brian a Black boy, and Peter, his best friend, have a fight. Peter, a white boy, calls Brian a "dumb nigger." Brian and his father have a talk about prejudice. (13 minutes.) (2) "They're All Like That" - Maria Perez can't understand why Brian and Peter like Kung-fu movies, and decides that all boys are dumb. She later talks to her sister about stereotypes, lumping people together into groups. (6 minutes.) (3) "Them and Us" - Brian and Peter make fun of new Vietnamese neighbors, saying they are "different." They feel differently when they see how well Ching can play soccer. (Note: Explain to students that not all Southeast Asians play soccer). (6 minutes.) (4) "Learning From Each Other" - Overviews and recaps filmstrips 1-3. Discusses advantages of an open mind and self-limiting aspects of our prejudice. (8 minutes.)

"Unlearning Asian American Stereotypes." New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children, 1982. In this filmstrip, a group of 8-12 year old youngsters, representative of a variety of Asian American ethnic groups, and a Chinese American teacher examine stereotypes of Asians in the media. They also explore the historic use of racist stereotypes against their ancestors. (15 minutes, grades 4-9.)

Filmstrips: Secondary

"America's Women of Color: Past, Present, and Future." St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Women's Educational Equity Act Project, 1979. Five filmstrips and cassettes on women of color, including Asian, Black, Hispanic, and Native Americans. Asian American filmstrip - 10 minutes.

"American Ethnic Foods - Chinese Food." New York: Butterick Publishing, 1977. This two part sound/color filmstrip investigates how Chinese cuisine transferred to the United States and how it is maintained in Chinese American communities today. Basic cooking procedures and recipes are provided on activity sheets. Chinatown is presented in this filmstrip as a mecca of restaurants. Students should be aware of the other "realistic" view of these communities, i.e. housing, education, unemployment, etc. (10 minutes per filmstrip.)

"American Story: The Fukuyama Family." New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1981. This sound filmstrip presents the history of Japanese Americans through the story of one family, the Fukuyamas. While it doesn't mention present-day concerns of Japanese Americans, it is otherwise an excellent presentation. (25 minutes.)

"Asian Man: China." Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corp., 1977. Although the title of this set is sexist, the content deals with specific aspects of the Chinese culture, e.g., Confuciansim, arts, etc. (9-18 minutes per filmstrip.)

"The Chinese American: Accent on Ethnic America." Stanford: Multi-Media Productions, 1972. Historical perspective of the Chinese in America--investigation of the Chinese immigrants' goals and hardships. Discriminatory actions of the government are also briefly described. (12 minutes.)

"Chinese Americans: Realities and Myths." San Francisco: The Association of Chinese Americans, 1977. Four sound filmstrips covering the history of the Chinese American, their current community, and misleading stereotypes: (1) "Forgotten Pioneers," (2) "Challenge to the American Dream," (3) "Chinese Americans Today," and (4) "Mislabeling People." (15 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Chinese Cooking: Pepper Steak, Rice, Cucumber Salad." Burbank: Encore Visual Education, Inc., 1977. This sound/color filmstrip introduces the fundamentals of Chinese cooking. Ms. Chow demonstrates different cutting and cooking techniques used in Chinese cooking. The filmstrip is appropriate for junior and senior high school students. (25 minutes.)

"Distorted Image: Stereotype and Caricature in Popular American Graphics 1850-1922." New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith. These sixty pictures record the prejudice and stereotyping of many immigrant groups in America. The illustrations were collected from cartoons, trade cards, and labels and provide a history of how ethnic stereotypes originated. The teacher's guide describes each frame and provides background information. (30 minutes.)

"Ethnic Studies: The Peoples of America - Ethnic Foods." New York: Educational Design, Inc., 1976. This filmstrip is part of an Ethnic Studies series for secondary audiences. Italian, Chinese, Middle Eastern, Caribbean, and Jewish foods are some of the ethnic foods studied in the filmstrip. (15 minutes.)

"Exploding the Myths of Prejudice" (Parts 1 and 2). Pleasantville: Warren Schloat Productions, Inc., 1979. "...examines some of the fallacies which underlie prejudice." Some sex bias: word "man" is used throughout. Not much mention of Asians. (Part 1 - 7 minutes, Part 2 - 9 minutes.)

"The Filipino American Among Us." Tacoma: Clover Park Schools, 1977. Produced by the Filipino American Educators of Washington. In-depth look at the cultural and educational history of the Pilipino Americans. Good for educators. (25 minutes.)

"From Racism to Pluralism." New York: Foundation for Change and Council on Interracial Books for Children, 1978. This set includes a 15 minute filmstrip/cassette and a Racism Awareness Curriculum Kit (trainer's manual, booklets, brochures, photographs). Topics discussed are institutional, personal, and cultural racism (senior high and adults).

"Identifying Sexism and Racism in Children's Books." New York: Council on Interracial Books for Children, 1978. This set of two filmstrips demonstrate both the blatant and subtle ways in which racist and sexist messages are transmitted through children's books. Although more suitable for educators, this filmstrip can be used for secondary courses on racism and sexism. (15 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Japanese American Relocation, 1942." Hartsdale: Olcott Forward, Inc., 1970. Filmstrips, picture cards, game cards, and student reading books provide information on the relocation of Japanese Americans. (15 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Minorities Have Made America Great." Pleasantville: Warren Schloat Productions, 1968. One filmstrip in the series recounts the history of the Japanese and Chinese in the U.S. from the building of the transcontinental railroad through the internment camps of World War II and closes with the Asian contributions to the U.S. culture. The set also includes two filmstrips on the Native Americans, two on the Puerto Ricans, and one on the Mexican Americans. This set has a tendancy to stereotype. The Native Americans were all in feathers and tipis, and the important ones were those that helped the whites. (15 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Minorities - U.S.A." New York: Globe Filmstrips, 1975. Set of eight cassette/filmstrips covering stereotyping, discrimination, prejudice, and bringing about change. One filmstrip also on each of the following: Native, Black, Mexican, Asian, and Puerto Rican Americans, and religious minorities. Asian American set deals with Executive Order 9066. (15 minutes.)

"The Other Forty-Niners." Stanford: Multi-Media Productions, Inc., 1972. History of the Chinese immigration to the U.S., covering the Gold Rush, the growth of prejudice against the Chinese, anti-Chinese propaganda, the labor party's view, and the culmination. (Part 1 - 10.5 minutes, Part 2 - 12 minutes.)

"Prejudice in America: The Japanese Americans." Stanford: Multi-Media Productions, 1971. Four filmstrips covering the Issei, Nisei wartime and contemporary experiences. Speaks of the concepts of citizenship, prejudice,and minority experience. Developed by the JACP and is narrated by Florence Yoshiwara. (11-15 minutes per filmstrip.)

"Relocation of Japanese Americans: Right or Wrong?" Culver City: Zenger Productions, Inc., 1970. Filmstrip is divided into two parts. The first part presents the history of Japanese Americans in the U.S. from the late 1800's, shows how Japanese adapted themselves to a new life, and examines the prejudice faced by them. The second part deals with the wartime experience from Pearl Harbor, camp life, to the final order closing the camps. Ten photo aids accompany the set and teacher's guide. (Part 1 - 17.5 minutes, Part 2 - 15.5 minutes.)

"Rumor Clinic." New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. An activity designed to show how rumors work, how they distort the truth. May be used to stimulate discussion on stereotyping.

"Seeds of Hate: An Examination of Prejudice." Tarrytown: Prentice-Hall Media, 1972. Discusses what prejudice is, how it is acquired, how it is expressed, and what its effects are on both the recipients and possessors of prejudicial attitudes. (Part 1 - 11 minutes, Part 2 - 12 minutes.)

Third World Peoples: Indochina Packet. Philadelphia: United Church Press, 1973. This kit describes, in beautiful and graphic photographs, the lands and peoples of Indochina and the effects of the war on them. A map showing the different ethnic groups in Indochina and a book, Indochina is People, helps introduce the many cultures of Indochina. The book offers brief background information on the history and cultures of Indochina and suggests lessons and activities for use in a secondary classroom. The filmstrip is 19 minutes.

"Understanding Institutional Racism." New York: The Racism and Sexism Resource Center for Educators, 1978. A comprehensive introduction to the concept of institutional racism is presented in this filmstrip set for secondary grade levels. How does racism affect employment, education, housing, women, etc.? What are some statistics showing the need for minority involvement? (20 minutes.)

"Understanding Prejudice." Pound Ridge: Sunburst Communications, Inc., 1973. Three filmstrips and cassettes on the following topics: scapegoating, stereotyping, and master race myth. Good, but unfortunately uses ethnocentric terms such as "primitive" and "less culturally sophisticated" in describing other cultures. (Part 1 - 11.5 minutes, Part 2 - 13.5 minutes, Part 3 - 15.5 minutes.)

"We Are All Brothers: What Do You Know About Race?" New York: Public Affairs Comittee, Inc., 1980. Filmstrip, written script, and pamphlet about race - how people are the same, how they are different. Deals with customs, intelligence, character, and civilization. Filmstrip takes about 30 minutes, but another 30 minutes should be allowed for discussion.

"Why Skin Has Many Colors." Pound Ridge: Sunburst Communications, Inc., 1973. "...designed to combat stereotypes by offering students a clear explanation of scientific reasons for varying skin color. Factors of evolution, heredity, and environment are examined. (Part 1 - 11 minutes, Part 2 - 12 minutes.)

Records

Around the Block, Around the World and Singalong Around the World. New York: RCA Educational Records, 1973. Thirteen songs from different countries are presented in this album: Irish, French, Chinese, German, Mexican, Italian, Greek, Swiss, Czech, Israeli, Indonesian, Russian, and the United States.

Art of the Koto: The Music of Japan. New York: Elektra Records. Three Japanese children's songs and other popular Japanese tunes are performed on the koto, a 13-stringed instrument.

Bamboo Hop. Los Angeles: Twinson Co., 1974. Dance music and instructions to the Pilipino folk dance, tinikling, are given on this album.

Bayanihan Sings! New York: Monitor Records. This is a recording of a Bayanihan Philippine dance company presentation. The troupe toured the United Sates in 1961 and performed the songs contained in this album.

A Bell Ringing in the Empty Sky. New York: Nonesuch Records. Traditional shakuhachi (Japanese flute) music is performed in this album.

Contemporary Tinikling Activities. Freeport: Educational Activities, Inc., 1975. Booklet and music describes basic Pilipino tinikling dance steps. The rhythm has been transcribed to allow the usage of contemporary music.

Dances of Hawaii. Los Angeles: Stanley B. Bowmar, 1962. Hawaiian music is accompanied by illustrated dance instruction booklet.

Don Ho: Greatest Hits. Burbank: Reprise Records.

Don Ho: Hawaii's Greatest Hits. Burbank: Reprise Records, 1970.

Festival of Japanese Music in Hawaii. New York: Folkways Records and Service Corp., 1964. This is a live recording of a Japanese music fete held in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1962. The selections range from traditional court music to folk songs.

Flower Drum and Other Chinese Folk Songs. New York: Monitor Records. Folk songs from China. Supplementary information on Chinese folk songs and the instruments should be given before listening.

Flower Drum Song. Universal City: MCA Records, Inc., 1973. Recording of Broadway and movie musical about a Chinese American family in Chinatown. The story unfortunately perpetuates typical Asian stereotypes.

Folk and Classical Music of Korea. New York: Folkways Records and Service Corp., 1951. Selections of Korean folk and classical music are accompanied by brief descriptions of the composition in a pamplet.

Folk Songs of Our Pacific Neighbors. Glendale: Bowmar Records, Inc. Collection of folk songs from Japan, Hawaii, China, Philippines, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Laos, and Tahiti.

Gagaku, Ancient Japanese Court Music. Los Angeles: Everest Records Production. Gagaku is a traditional performance and played for ritual ceremonies for the Imperial households. The term covers classical dancing and singing as well as instrumental music.

A Grain of Sand. Brooklyn: Paredon Records, 1973. Music for the struggle by Asian Americans created by an Asian American group, no longer together. Songs reflect the Asian American movement and the reality of those late 60's and early 70's.

Hiroshima. New York: Arista Records, Inc., 1979. This is the first commercial album release of the "Hiroshima" group. "Hiroshima" is an Asian American contemporary group that uses traditional Asian instruments in their arrangements.

Hiroshima: Odori. New York: Artista Records, Inc., 1980. New recording by Hiroshima, the Asian American jazz/rock/pop group which blends the two cultures in its music.

Korean Social and Folk Music. New York: Lyrichord Discs, Inc., 1964. Examples of Korean traditional music are on this album. A brief description of all the pieces is included with the album.

Marn-Ling and the Chinese Musical Instruments. Hunt Valley: International Telecomm, Inc., 1972. This album includes 6 posters of Chinese instruments. Side 1 of this record is the story of a little Chinese American girl, Marn-Ling. She listens to different traditional Chinese instruments and learns to play some herself. Side 2 has a narrated description of each of the Chinese instruments. Can be used for junior high classes.

Marn-Ling Sees the Chinese Lion Dance. Hunt Valley: International Telecomm, Inc., 1972. Narrated story with pictures of Marn-Ling's New Year activities, the lion dance, foods, and festivals. Also included is a section on Chinese traditional songs and dances for children to learn.

Music from the Morning of the World. New York: Nonesuch Records. Balinese gamelan music is performed by an orchestra containing various instruments. Samples of this music are included in this recording.

Music from South Asia. New York: Folkways Records and Service Corp., 1966. Music of Sind, Nepal, Sorastra, Pushtu, Kashmir, Pathan, Kulu, Hyderabad, and Goa is included on this album of South Asian music.

Music of the Orient in Hawaii. New York: Folkways Records and Service Corp., 1963. Traditional music of Japan, China, Korea, and the Philippines is performed on this album.

Music of Vietnam. New York: Folkways Records and Service Corp., 1965. There are two kinds of music in Vietnam: (1) pre-Vietnamese music and (2) Vietnamese music. The record gives examples of both types.

Musical Treasures of Japan. New York: Murray Hill Records. A collection of traditional Japanese instrumental music is presented in this set. Includes court music, koto pieces, folk songs, etc.

Polynesian Songs and Games. New York: Ethnic Folkways Records, 1976. Canoe hauling songs, dances, etc., from the Solomon Islands.

Russell Hisashi Baba. San Francisco: Ruba Records, 1979. "This is the first recording by Baba, a strong Japanese American jazz musician who plays his own compositions which are a blend of the totality of his bicultural experience." (From JACP catalogue.)

Sadistic Mika Band. Hollywood: Capitol Records, Inc., 1974. Collection of rock music from a young Japanese band. Music ranges from slow to reggae.

Songs and Dances of Vietnam. New York: Monitor Records. The pieces were performed by the Vietnamese National Song and Dance Ensemble founded in 1952. The songs reflect the different types of music from Vietnam.

Story Tellers of Old Hawaii. Honolulu: The Kamehameha Schools. Three stories about sharks are told on this record: (1) "The Man Who Always Wore a Kihei," (2) "The Sharks of Pu'uloa," and (3) "The Shark Guardian."

Tinikling. Freeport: Educational Activities, Inc., 1972. Music and steps to tinikling, a Pilipino dance style. Basic skills are diagramed and described.

We are Chairman Mao's Soldiers. Peking: China Record Company. These songs reflect the socialist philosophy of the People's Republic of China.

Yokohama, California. Los Gatos: Bamboo Brew Productions, 1977. An album created by young Asian Americans. Songs are related to Asian American experiences, e.g., Tanforan, leaving the Asian American movement, the Pilipino migrant worker, farming, etc. Done in contemporary music style.

Yvonne Elliman. Los Angeles: RSO Records, Inc., 1979. Yvonne Elliman, an Asian American singer, performs contemporary songs on this album.

Yvonne Elliman: Love Me. Los Angeles: RSO Records, Inc., 1977. Contemporary rock music sung by a Hawaiian American singer, including the hit, "Love Me."

Yvonne Elliman: Night Flight. Los Angeles: RSO Records, Inc., 1978. Contemporary rock music sung by a Hawaiian American performer.

Slide Shows

"Asian Americans in the Media." Cassette and two carousels of slides. Discusses stereotyping, racism, and Asian American theater.

"Asians and Asian Themes in American Films and Television." Cassette and two carousels of slides. Discusses stereotyping, racism, and Asian American theater (long and short version available).

"The Hmong Experience." St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, April 1982. "The Hmong Experience" is a collection of slides with an audio tape that explores Hmong traditional life, involvement with the CIA in the secret war in Laos, the resistance, and life in the refugee camps in Thailand. The show also discusses U.S. responsibility to the Hmong population and the current status of Hmong in the west. The slide show is 1 hour. For more information call 724-4977.

"Kite Slides." St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1979.

Bulletin Boards

Iijima, Ann. Asian Americans in the Arts. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1981. Pictures and descriptions of Asian Americans involved in the arts, including painters, sculptors, dancers, musicians, photographers, and a bonsai master.

_____. Asian Arts and Crafts (3 parts). St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1981. Each set includes materials for a ready-to-put-up bulletin board including letters, posters, information cards, and pictures. Each set may be checked out for one month.

_____. Asian/Pacific Americans: Who Are They? St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1981. This set deals with who Asian Americans are, where they are from, and what they do and feel.

_____. Chinese (Lunar) New Year. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1981. This bulletin board kit contains: Letters for title, "Chinese (Lunar) New Year," Fu Dog mask and explanation card, Lion mask and explanation card, 10 pictures of Mr. Chan and his bakery at New Year and 10 explanation cards, Red Scroll (4 pieces), 2 explanation cards, and information sheet on how to hang the scrolls, 2 New Year general information cards, poster, "Chinese New-Year-Singapore," with information card.

_____. Cooking the Asian Way. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1981. This set describes the how's and why's of Asian cooking.

Kumagai, Gloria L. Asian American Women. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1982. This set includes materials for a ready-to-put-up bulletin board including letters, posters, photographs, and information on Asian American women.

_____. Asian Festivals. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1982. This set includes letters, a map, Asian children festival figures, and descriptions of festivals.

_____. Asian Kites, Masks, and Puppets. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1982. Pictures and descriptions of various Asian kites, masks, and puppets.

Games and Puzzles

Body Image Puzzles. Oak Lawn: Ideal School Supply Co., 1977. "The set contains four puzzles of body image concepts that progress in difficulty. Each puzzle has a complete figure, with the number of pieces (separate body parts) gradually increased to develop body part identification and location skills." Asian boys pictured. Includes sheet of suggested uses and supplementary activities.

Chinese Marble Checkers (game).

Feely, Jr., Ted. Asia Map Game. Newark: Educational Materials Associates, 1976. This map game concentrates on locating various Asian countries on a map.

Go (Japanese game).

Haugaard, James C. and David Horlock. Contemporary Tangram Activity Cards. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall Learning Systems, Inc., 1975. Various tangram shapes are shown on 51 cards for student reproduction. Shapes require from 3 to 7 pieces for completion. Can be used in elementary and junior high classrooms.

Hindu Pyramid Puzzle (India). Delaware: World Wide Games, Inc.

Multi-Ethnic Children Puzzles. Niles: Development Learning Materials. Puzzles using multi-ethnic children's faces.

Shiraiwa, Sharon. Asian American Concentration Game. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1978. Concentration card game played with several Asian American objects pictured. Descriptions of objects accompany the cards.

_____. Bingo Game. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center, 1978. This game was created with the purpose of sharing some Asian American artifacts with all students and to show the similarities and differences in their usage. The game is played as a regular game of "Bingo."

Tan-Grams. Covina: American Teaching Aids. Two sets of tangrams are in this box. Each puzzle uses seven pieces.

Tangram Tasks. San Francisco: Teachers Exchange, 1973. Fifteen cards with various tangram shapes are included in this packet. Tangrams were created in China several hundred years ago. The tangram puzzle is a square broken into seven pieces which are rearranged to form new shapes.

Tangram Tracer. Palo Alto: Creative Publications, Inc., 1976. Stencil to make sets of tangram puzzles.

van Note, Peter. Tangrams. Rutland: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1976. An introduction to the Chinese puzzle, tangram, is given in this book. Puzzle shapes are also included.

Yut (Korean game). "The 'Yut' game originated in the 19th century during the Packche Dynasty. This is one of the oldest games played in Korea. Essentially 'Yut' is a kind of backgammon, and is played among two to four players, or among two to four teams, each team comprising of two to three members."

Posters, Pictures, Study Prints

Asian American Bilingual Center. Asian American Study Prints. Los Angeles: National Dissemination and Assessment Center, California State University, 1979. The Asian American Study Prints are ten photo essays on the life and work of different Asian American men and women. Captions describing each poster are printed on the back. The teacher manual's curriculum section provides background information, captions for the prints, vocabulary, discussion questions, and follow-up activities for each poster set. Featured are: Charlie Arnado, firefighter, Lun Chan, baker, Soo Nam Oh, dentist, Barbara Chun, dancer, David Cho, artist, Jenny Batong Malaque, doctor, Chris Braga, carpenter, Annie Takato, gardener, Sonia Mamoril, teacher, and Nancy Yoshihara, newspaper reporter. (Study prints can be checked out individually, elementary.)

Discover: Self and Society. Chicago: Follett Publishing Co., 1976. Multiethnic posters of children stimulate class discussion of emotions and other experiences familiar to children. Teacher's guide contains questions for discussion for each picture and offers activity ideas. (Elementary.)

Family Life Posters. Minneapolis: Minneapolis Public Schools. Part of the Minneapolis Multi-Ethnic Curriculum Project. Black and white pictures in collage poster form showing different ethnic American families and their activities. (Elementary.)

Family Pictures (15). Multiethnic pictures of families. Some pictures show needs, others show recreation. Can be used for discussions on the similarities and differences between families. (Elementary.)

Locketz, Louise. Indochinese Occupational Posters. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, 1981. Illustrations of "Asian" people in various occupations.

Mainland China-Today. Elgin: David C. Cook Publishing Co., 1973. General information on China, industry, agriculture, daily life, culture, and suggested activities are included. Posters of Chinese artifacts and geography accompany set.

Relocation of Japanese-Americans. Mount Dara: Documentary Photo Aids. Fifteen photos serve as visual resource material and information on the relocation.

Seattle Public School District #1. Rainbow ABC's. South El Monte: Creative Teaching Press, Inc., 1979. Twenty-six multicultural alphabet cards emphasizing cultural pluralism and a teacher's supplement with fifty human relations activities are contained in this kit for primary and elementary grades.

Shiraiwa, Sharon. Family Card Activities. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center. Twenty-one cards showing activities of different families (Black, white, and Asian American). Can be used for comparison discussions or activities (on needs, activities, etc.).

_____. Occupation Cards. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center. Black and white multiethnic photographs showing different occupations.

_____. People Posters. St. Paul: St. Paul Public Schools, Asian American Resource Center. Several multiethnic pictures of children. Can be used as supplementary material for lessons.

Supersisters. New York: Supersisters, 1979. Cards have pictures and descriptions of women of many ethnic backgrounds and occupations.